



STIC Search Report

EIC 2600

STIC Database Tracking Number: 115601

TO: Heather Gibbs
Location: PK1 – 4A07
Art Unit : 2622
Monday, March 08, 2004

Case Serial Number: 09/725934

From: Vamshi Kalakuntla
Location: EIC 2600
PK2-3C03
Phone: 306-0254

Vamshi.kalakuntla@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Heather Gibbs;

Attached please find the results of your search request 09/725934.

I used the search strategy I emailed to you to edit.

I searched the standard Dialog files, IBM TDBs, DTIC STINET, and the internet.

If you would like a re-focus please let me know.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions or concerns. Thank you and have a great day.

Please take a moment and fill out the attached feedback form. Thank you.



? show files

File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2003/Nov

(c) 2003 European Patent Office

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Oct(Updated 040202)

(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Feb W05

(c) 2004 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040304,UT=20040226

(c) 2004 WIPO/Univentio

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200415

(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	6034	AU=(ISHIKAWA, S? OR ISHIKAWA S?)
S2	15975	AU=(MATSUMOTO, K? OR MATSUMOTO K?)
S3	19334	AU=(KOBAYASHI, H? OR KOBAYASHI H?)
S4	651	AU=(YABUKI, Y? OR YABUKI Y?)
S5	4480	AU=(NOMURA, H? OR NOMURA H?)
S6	598	AU=(HYODO, T? OR HYODO T?)
S7	13037	AU=(ISHIKAWA, T? OR ISHIKAWA T?)
S8	6945	AU=(ISHII, Y? OR ISHII Y?)
S9	0	CO=FUJI.
S10	66829	S1:S9
S11	1657	S10 AND (SILVER()HALIDE? ? OR SILVER() (CHLORIDE? ? OR BROM- IDE? ? OR IODIDE? ?) OR AGCL OR AGBR OR AGI)
S12	3	S11 AND IC=H04N-001/21
S13	3	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S14	2	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S15	1251	S11(S) (COLOR? OR COLOUR?)
S16	150	S15(S) ((BLUE AND GREEN AND RED) OR RGB)
S17	60	S16(S) (PHOTOSENSITIV? OR PHOTO(5N)SENSITIV?)
S18	60	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19	58	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S20	14	S19 AND AD=19991130:20020101/PR
S21	1	S19 AND AD=20020101:20040320/PR
S22	44	S19 NOT (S20 OR S21 OR S14)
S23	2	S22(S) (TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP? ? OR HEAT? OR DEGREE? ?)
S24	42	S22 NOT S23
S25	0	S22(S) READ?
S26	10	S22(S) IMAG?
S27	37	S24(S) (IMAGE? OR PICTURE? ? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH?)

14/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014039753
WPI Acc No: 2001-523966/200158
XRAM Acc No: C01-156508
XRPX Acc No: N01-388399

Formation of a color image for e.g. in photography involves the use of a silver halide photosensitive material having an interlayer with an infrared absorbing dye and an anti-halation layer containing a decolorizable anti-halation dye

Patent Assignee: FUJII PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF); HYODO T (HYOD-I); ISHII Y (ISHI-I); ISHIKAWA S (ISHI-I); ISHIKAWA T (ISHI-I); KOBAYASHI H (KOB-I); MATSUMOTO K (MATS-I); NOMURA H (NOMU-I); YABUKI Y (YABU-I)

Inventor: HYODO T ; ISHII Y ; ISHIKAWA S ; ISHIKAWA T ; KOBAYASHI H ; MATSUMOTO K ; NOMURA H ; YABUKI Y

Number of Countries: 028 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1107058	A2	20010613	EP 2000125342	A	20001130	200158 B
JP 2001154283	A	20010608	JP 99340647	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001154284	A	20010608	JP 99341068	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001154285	A	20010608	JP 99341071	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001154315	A	20010608	JP 99341067	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001154320	A	20010608	JP 99341070	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001154324	A	20010608	JP 99341072	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001183795	A	20010706	JP 99367431	A	19991224	200158
JP 2001222090	A	20010817	JP 200089320	A	20000328	200162
US 20030035149	A1	20030220	US 2000725934	A	20001130	200316

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200089320 A 20000328; JP 99340647 A 19991130; JP 99341067 A 19991130; JP 99341068 A 19991130; JP 99341069 A 19991130; JP 99341070 A 19991130; JP 99341071 A 19991130; JP 99341072 A 19991130; JP 99367431 A 19991224

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1107058	A2	E	332	G03C-007/407	
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
JP 2001154283	A		59	G03B-027/46	
JP 2001154284	A		52	G03B-027/46	
JP 2001154285	A		52	G03B-027/46	
JP 2001154315	A		77	G03C-001/83	
JP 2001154320	A		63	G03C-007/407	
JP 2001154324	A		57	G03C-007/42	
JP 2001183795	A		71	G03D-013/00	
JP 2001222090	A		89	G03C-001/825	
US 20030035149	A1			H04N-001/21	

Formation of a color image for e.g. in photography involves the use of a silver halide photosensitive material having an interlayer with an infrared absorbing dye and an anti-halation layer containing a decolorizable anti-halation dye

Inventor: HYODO T ...

... ISHII Y ...

... ISHIKAWA S ...

... ISHIKAWA T ...
... KOBAYASHI H ...
... MATSUMOTO K ...
... NOMURA H ...
... YABUKI Y

Abstract (Basic):

... A **silver halide** photosensitive material (1) comprises a support (preferably made from polyester) coated with at least one **silver halide** emulsion layer, at least one interlayer containing an infrared absorbing dye with a transmission density of at least 0.5 and an anti-halation layer...
... a) reading an image by exposing (1) having at least three photosensitive layers containing blue, green and red photosensitive **silver halide** emulsions, respectively, on a transparent support; processing the exposed (1) at a temperature of at least 50 degreesC to form a silver image; and reading...
...International Patent Class (Main): **H04N-001/21**

14/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011504912 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1997-482826/199745
XRAM Acc No: C97-153598
XRPX Acc No: N97-402435

Image formation using photosensitive material with silver halide grains - by exposing photosensitive material to record latent image, superimposing photosensitive and processing materials, heating, peeling off photosensitive material and reading image
Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)
Inventor: FUKANO A; **ISHIKAWA S** ; KATO K; KUBODERA S; OGIWARA N; OKINO Y; TANIGUCHI I
Number of Countries: 009 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 800114	A2	19971008	EP 97103995	A	19970310	199745 B
JP 10260518	A	19980929	JP 9756551	A	19970311	199849
US 6155726	A	20001205	US 97814825	A	19970311	200066
			US 9867956	A	19980429	
US 6183933	B1	20010206	US 97814825	A	19970311	200109
CN 1170887	A	19980121	CN 97111665	A	19970311	200325
EP 800114	B1	20031105	EP 97103995	A	19970310	200377
DE 69725914	E	20031211	DE 625914	A	19970310	200405
			EP 97103995	A	19970310	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 974899 A 19970114; JP 9653357 A 19960311

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 800114	A2	E	111	G03C-008/40	
Designated States (Regional): BE DE FR GB IT NL					
JP 10260518	A		85	G03C-008/40	
US 6155726	A			G03D-013/00	Div ex application US 97814825

US 6183933 B1 G03C-001/035
CN 1170887 A G03C-001/00
EP 800114 B1 E B41J-002/01
Designated States (Regional): BE DE FR GB IT NL
DE 69725914 E B41J-002/01 Based on patent EP 800114

Image formation using photosensitive material with silver halide grains...

...Inventor: ISHIKAWA S

...Abstract (Basic): An image forming method using a photosensitive material containing photosensitive silver halide grains which when imagewise exposed to record a latent image on it is formed with an image by heating with a processing material superimposed on...

...International Patent Class (Additional): H04N-001/21

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23/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05139718
METHOD FOR PROCESSING SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 08-095218 [JP 8095218 A]
PUBLISHED: April 12, 1996 (19960412)
INVENTOR(s): ISHIKAWA TAKATOSHI
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 06-256069 [JP 94256069]
FILED: September 27, 1994 (19940927)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The silver halide color photographic sensitive material having at least each one of red -, green -, and blue -sensitive layers and the magnetic layer containing a fine ferromagnetic powder on a transparent support is desilvered after color development and the developing agent concentration in the color developing solution is regulated to 0.02-0.10mol/l in a process for rinse and/or stabilizing processing, and the pH in the final bath is controlled to 4-6. The total processing time of the rinse and/or stabilization steps is regulated to 15-45sec. The processing temperature of the color developing solution is controlled to 40-60 deg.C. The magnetic recording layer (magnetic layer) to be used may be anywhere in the photosensitive material and it need not be adjacent to the support.

23/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00298601
Silver halide color photosensitive material.
Farbempfindliches Silberhalogenidmaterial.
Materiau photosensible couleur a l'halogenure d'argent.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202400), 210 Nakanuma Minami Ashigara-shi,
Kanagawa 250-01, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;NL)
INVENTOR:
Mihayashi, Keiji, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd 210, Nakanuma, Minami
Ashigara-shi Kanagawa, (JP)
Kobayashi, Hidetoshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. 210, Nakanuma, Minami
Ashigara-shi Kanagawa, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Hansen, Bernd, Dr.rer.nat. et al (4922), Hoffmann, Eitle & Partner
Patentanwalte Postfach 81 04 20, D-81904 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 307927 A2 890322 (Basic)
EP 307927 A3 900530
EP 307927 B1 940622
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88115184 880916;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 87234614 870918
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; NL
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/26; G03C-007/34;
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 68

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPBBF1	946
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	848
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	742
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	947
SPEC A	(English)	EPBBF1	10839
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	9499
Total word count - document A			11785
Total word count - document B			12036
Total word count - documents A + B			23821

...SPECIFICATION formed by reacting a dye forming coupler with an aromatic primary amine developing agent oxidized by color development after light exposure to a silver halide **color photosensitive** material. Generally in this method, a **color** reproduction method by a subtractive **color** process is used, and in order to reproduce **blue , green and red ,** dye images of yellow, magenta and cyan (which are the complement **colors** of **blue , green and red**) are formed. For the cyan **color** image formation, phenol derivatives or naphthol derivatives are mostly employed as a coupler. But it is pointed out that such couplers have defects in that a **color** image produced by **color** development is low in fastness to **heat** or light and the decrease in **color** density is caused when a developing treatment is carried out with a weakly oxidative bleaching bath or fatigued bleaching bath. In order to improve such...

...But it has become clear that these couplers are low in coupling activity with an oxidation product of a development agent to effect a sufficient **color** density.

Hereupon, 1-naphthol type cyan couplers having a substituent such as carbonamido group, sulfonamido group and the like at 5-position have been proposed...

...SPECIFICATION formed by reacting a dye forming coupler with an aromatic primary amine developing agent oxidized by color development after light exposure to a silver halide **color photosensitive** material. Generally in this method, a **color** reproduction method by a subtractive **color** process is used, and in order to reproduce **blue , green and red ,** dye images of yellow, magenta and cyan (which are the complement **colors** of **blue , green and red**) are formed. For the cyan **color** image formation, phenol derivatives or naphthol derivatives are mostly employed as a coupler. But it is pointed out that such couplers have defects in that a **color** image produced by **color** development is low in fastness to **heat** or light and the decrease in **color** density is caused when a developing treatment is carried out with a weakly oxidative bleaching bath or fatigued bleaching bath. In order to improve such...

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Hereupon, 1-naphthol type cyan couplers having a substituent such as carbonamido group, sulfonamido group and the like at 5-position have been proposed...

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27/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06889696

SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 2001-117205 [JP 2001117205 A]
PUBLISHED: April 27, 2001 (20010427)
INVENTOR(s): KOBAYASHI HIDETOSHI
HOSOKAWA JUNICHIRO
MIKOSHIBA TAKASHI
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD
APPL. NO.: 11-297656 [JP 99297656]
FILED: October 20, 1999 (19991020)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a silver halide color photographic sensitive material having photographic performance whose change during storage under high humidity conditions is suppressed and having high sensitivity that is not impaired.

SOLUTION: The silver halide color photographic sensitive material has a blue -sensitive unit layer comprising at least one blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, a green -sensitive unit layer comprising at least one green - sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, a red -sensitive unit layer comprising at least one red -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer and a non- photosensitive layer on the substrate.

At least one **color** -sensitive emulsion layer in each of all the **color** -sensitive unit layers contains a high boiling point organic solvent and =50% of the total mass of high boiling point organic solvents contained in...

27/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06242455
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 11-184029 [JP 11184029 A]
PUBLISHED: July 09, 1999 (19990709)
INVENTOR(s): IWAGAKI MASARU
ISHIKAWA SADAYASU
APPLICANT(s): KONICA CORP
APPL. NO.: 09-353063 [JP 97353063]
FILED: December 22, 1997 (19971222)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide the **silver halide color photographic** sensitive material superior in rapid processing aptitude and running processing aptitude.

SOLUTION: This sensitive material is provided on a support with **photography** constituting layers comprising **red -**, **green -**, and **blue -sensitive** layers and non- **photosensitive** layers, and at least one of one-**color** sensitive layers comprises a unit of =2 layers each different from each other in sensitivity. The highest sensitive layer of this unit contains flat **silver halide** emulsion (A1) obtd. by concentrating and introducing dislocation lines in the vicinity of the vertex of each flat grain, and the layer other than this layer contains flat **silver halide** emulsion (B1) obtd. by introducing dislocation lines uniformly only in the fringe part of each grain, and both of the A1 and B1 emulsions satisfy...

27/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06143065 **Image available**
SILVER HALIDE PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 11-084605 [JP 11084605 A]
PUBLISHED: March 26, 1999 (19990326)
INVENTOR(s): TAKEUCHI HIROSHI
ICHIKAWA SHINICHI
MATSUMOTO KEISUKE
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD
APPL. NO.: 09-237512 [JP 97237512]
FILED: September 02, 1997 (19970902)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a **silver halide color photographic** sensitive material giving superior sharpness without impairing the other **photographic** performances by incorporating a specified compound.

SOLUTION: This **photographic** sensitive material contains at least one of

the compounds represented by formula I in which R1 is an alkylthio, acylamino, ureido, or sulfonamido group; each...
... group removable by an alkali; and time is a group for releasing PUG after being released from a hydroquinone ring oxidization product; PUG is a **photographic** useful group represented by formula II; in which X is an H or halogen atom or a carboxy, hydroxy, mercapto, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, aryl, heterocyclic, alkoxy, acyl, or 1-3C alkyl group. It is preferred that each of **red -**, **green -**, and **blue -sensitive photosensitive silver halide** emulsion layers and nonphotosensitive interlayers are laminated on a support.

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27/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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05887969
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 10-171069 [JP 10171069 A]
PUBLISHED: June 26, 1998 (19980626)
INVENTOR(s): ISHII YOSHIO
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-344497 [JP 96344497]
FILED: December 10, 1996 (19961210)

ABSTRACT

...SOLUTION: This **silver halide color photographic** sensitive material is provided, on a support, with at least one of **red -**, **green -**, and **blue -sensitive silver halide** emulsion layers, and further, and a hydrophilic colloidal layer containing a black colloidal silver between the support and the **photosensitive silver halide** emulsion layer nearest to the support among these emulsion layers and further, another **photosensitive silver halide** emulsion layer formed between the support and this black hydrophilic colloidal layer for recording optical information due to exposure through the support, and this emulsion layer or its adjacent layer contains a **color** developing coupler.

27/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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05737331
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 10-020431 [JP 10020431 A]
PUBLISHED: January 23, 1998 (19980123)
INVENTOR(s): KOBAYASHI HIDETOSHI
SHIMADA YASUHIRO
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-188083 [JP 96188083]
FILED: July 01, 1996 (19960701)

ABSTRACT

...SOLUTION: This **silver halide color photographic** sensitive

material has each of red -sensitive, green -sensitive and blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer on a base body. In this material, at least one layer of the red -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer contains such silver halide particles that between $\geq 50\%$ and $\leq 100\%$ of the whole projected area of silver halide particles consists of planar particles having the aspect ratio between 2 and 25 and the silver chloride content between 60mol% and 100mol%. Moreover, a cyan coupler having two equiv. is included by between 70mol% and 100mol% of the whole cyan coupler in the photosensitive material.

27/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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05715077 **Image available**
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 09-329877 [JP 9329877 A]
PUBLISHED: December 22, 1997 (19971222)
INVENTOR(s): ISHII YOSHIO
HOSOKAWA JUNICHIRO
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-168712 [JP 96168712]
FILED: June 10, 1996 (19960610)

ABSTRACT

...SOLUTION: This silver halide color photographic sensitive material has respectively one kind of red sensitive silver halide emulsion layers, green sensitive silver halide emulsion layers and blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layers and non-photosensitive layers on the base and contains at least one kind of the compounds expressed by the formula. The photosensitive material contains the black colloidal silver into the non-photosensitive layers on the side more distant from the base than the photosensitive silver halide emulsion layers near the base. In the formula, R(sub a1) to R(sub a5) may be the same or different and respectively denote hydrogen...

27/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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05690098 **Image available**
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 09-304898 [JP 9304898 A]
PUBLISHED: November 28, 1997 (19971128)
INVENTOR(s): ISHII YOSHIO
TANIGUCHI MASATO
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-143469 [JP 96143469]
FILED: May 15, 1996 (19960515)

ABSTRACT

...SOLUTION: This color photographic sensitive material comprises red-, green-, and blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion layers and nonphotosensitive layers and contains the black colloidal silver compound

in the nonphotosensitive layer on the side farther from the support than the **photosensitive silver halide** emulsion layer nearest to the support and the compound represented mainly by formula I-III in which R(sub a1) is an alkyl or cycloalkyl...

27/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05383561 **Image available**
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL AND PACKAGE THEREOF

PUB. NO.: 08-339061 [JP 8339061 A]
PUBLISHED: December 24, 1996 (19961224)
INVENTOR(s): KOBAYASHI HIDETOSHI
ONO MICHIO
APPLICANT(s): FUJII PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 07-169327 [JP 95169327]
FILED: June 13, 1995 (19950613)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The silver halide **color photographic** sensitive material has the **photosensitive** layers comprising at least each one of the **red -**, **green -**, and **blue -sensitive silver halide** emulsion layers and at least one nonphotosensitive layer and the backing layer across the support, and the backing layer has the magnetic layer containing the ferromagnetic powder and at least one of the **photosensitive** layers contains the compound represented by the formula in which R(sup 21) is an aryl or heterocyclic group; R(sup 22) is an alkyl...

27/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05372720
METHOD FOR PROCESSING SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 08-328220 [JP 8328220 A]
PUBLISHED: December 13, 1996 (19961213)
INVENTOR(s): NOMURA HIDEAKI
APPLICANT(s): FUJII PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 07-152771 [JP 95152771]
FILED: May 29, 1995 (19950529)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: A silver halide **color photographic** sensitive material having at least each one of blue-, green-, and red-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer on a support is processed, after **imagewise** exposure, with a **color** developing solution containing substantially no hydroxyamine and then with a processing solution having a fixing power having a fixing agent having a concentration of $\geq 1.2\text{mol/l}$, and the **photosensitive** material has a swelling rate of 2.6-3.5 in the **color** developing solution and the film thickness of all the hydrophilic colloidal layers on the side of the emulsion layers is $\leq 23\text{.}\mu\text{m}$.

27/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05223987
METHOD FOR PROCESSING SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 08-179487 [JP 8179487 A]
PUBLISHED: July 12, 1996 (19960712)
INVENTOR(s): ISHIKAWA TAKATOSHI
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 06-335306 [JP 94335306]
FILED: December 22, 1994 (19941222)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The silver halide color photographic sensitive material has at least each one of red -, green -, and blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion layers on a transparent support and a magnetic layer containing a ferromagnetic powder, and this photo - sensitive material undergoes desilvering processing in the bath having a fixing ability and containing at least one kind of compound represented by RSO(sub 2)M after color development processing, and then, undergoes rinse and/or stabilization processing. R is an alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, or aryl group; and M is an...

27/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05223985
METHOD FOR PROCESSING SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 08-179485 [JP 8179485 A]
PUBLISHED: July 12, 1996 (19960712)
INVENTOR(s): ISHIKAWA TAKATOSHI
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 06-336609 [JP 94336609]
FILED: December 26, 1994 (19941226)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The silver halide color photographic sensitive material has, on a transparent support, photographic constituent layers comprising at least each one of red -, green -, and blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion layers and a magnetic layer containing a fine ferromagnetic powder, and this photosensitive material is processed with a color developing solution brought into contact with the anion exchange resin having trimethylammonium salt groups. The color developing solution is replenished in an amount of 50-600 ml/m(sup 2) of the photosensitive material, and contains substantially no benzyl alcohol. Further, the photosensitive material is processed with a bleaching solution in a pH of 3.5-5 immediately after the color development processing.

27/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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05107300
PROCESSING METHOD FOR SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 08-062800 [JP 8062800 A]
PUBLISHED: March 08, 1996 (19960308)
INVENTOR(s): ISHIKAWA TAKATOSHI
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 06-193973 [JP 94193973]
FILED: August 18, 1994 (19940818)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: This silver halide color photographic sensitive material has each at least a red -sensitive layer, a green sensitive layer and a blue sensitive layer on the one surface of a transparent substrate and has a magnetic layer containing a ferromagnetic fine powder on the other surface of the supporting body. In the process of bleach-fixing of this photosensitive material color development, the bleach-fixing solution contains at least sulfite by between $\geq 0.08\text{mol/l}$ and $< 0.4\text{mol/l}$.

27/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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04676047
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL AND ITS PROCESSING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 06-347947 [JP 6347947 A]
PUBLISHED: December 22, 1994 (19941222)
INVENTOR(s): NISHIKAWA TOSHIHIRO
NOMURA HIDEAKI
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 05-166522 [JP 93166522]
FILED: June 11, 1993 (19930611)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The silver halide color photographic sensitive material has at least one of red -, green -, and blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion layers on a support and it is characterized by that a colored antihalation layer is inserted between the support and the photosensitive emulsion layer containing silver platelets of \leq about 20nm thickness distributed into a colloid medium and the total thickness of hydrophilic colloidal layers on the side of the photosensitive emulsion layers is $\leq 25\mu\text{m}$.

27/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04108643 **Image available**
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 05-100343 [JP 5100343 A]
PUBLISHED: April 23, 1993 (19930423)
INVENTOR(s): TAMOTO KOUJI

MATSUMOTO KAZUHIKO
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-284143 [JP 91284143]
FILED: October 04, 1991 (19911004)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1594, Vol. 17, No. 448, Pg. 149, August 17, 1993 (19930817)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: A color-sensitive layer consisting of a blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, a green-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer and a red-sensitive silver halide layer is provided on a substrate, and each layer consists of ≥ 1 silver halide emulsion layer to constitute this silver halide color photographic sensitive material. At least one of the color-sensitive layers contains the flat silver halide grain having ≥ 2.0 average aspect ratio and chemically sensitized in the presence of at least one kind of a spectral sensitizer dyestuff, the amount B of gelatin on the substrate on the photosensitive layer side is controlled to $\leq 12\text{g/m}^2$, and the inequality is satisfied. In the inequality, A is the total weight (g/m^2) on the substrate on the photosensitive layer side, and C is the amount (g/m^2) of silver halide and colloidal silver on the photosensitive layer side.

27/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03931649 **Image available**
PROCESSING METHOD FOR COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 04-296749 [JP 4296749 A]
PUBLISHED: October 21, 1992 (19921021)
INVENTOR(s): SHUDO SADANOBU
AOKI MARIO
ISHIKAWA TAKATOSHI
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 03-084402 [JP 9184402]
FILED: March 26, 1991 (19910326)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1496, Vol. 17, No. 107, Pg. 112, March 04, 1993 (19930304)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The color photographic sensitive material having respectively at least one kind of red sensitive silver halide emulsion layers, green sensitive silver halide emulsion layers and blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layers on a base contains at least one kind of the dyes expressed by formula I in the processing of this photosensitive material which subjects the photosensitive material to black and white development processing, after imagewise exposing, then to color developing followed by bleach-fix processing. In the formula I, R(sub 1) to R(sub 4) respectively denote an alkyl group, phenyl group; M...

... or sulfo groups in the molecule and the total thereof is at least ≥ 4 . All of the processing times of the black and white developing, color developing and bleach fixing stages are required to be ≤ 110 seconds.

27/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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03318235
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 02-293735 [JP 2293735 A]
PUBLISHED: December 04, 1990 (19901204)
INVENTOR(s): ISHII YOSHIO
HIRANO TSUMORU
FUJITA YOSHIHIRO
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or
Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 01-113091 [JP 89113091]
FILED: May 02, 1989 (19890502)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1168, Vol. 15, No. 71, Pg. 123,
February 19, 1991 (19910219)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The silver halide color photographic sensitive material comprises at least one red -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, at least one green -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, and at least one blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, and the substrate, and the nonphotosensitive layer formed between the photosensitive layer nearest to the substrate and the undercoat layer of the substrate. This nonphotosensitive layer contains the water-soluble polymer having groups capable of cross...

...gelatin directly or by means of a hardener, and this interlayer prevents various compounds incorporated for the purpose of antihalation from adversely affecting the upper photosensitive layers. The antihalation layer prevents lights made incident on the substrate at the time of photographing from being reflected back to the photosensitive layers and reexposing the points different from the first exposed points.

27/3,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

02804862
COLOR IMAGE FORMING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 01-102462 [JP 1102462 A]
PUBLISHED: April 20, 1989 (19890420)
INVENTOR(s): ISHIKAWA TAKATOSHI
SHIBA KEISUKE
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or
Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 62-260357 [JP 87260357]
FILED: October 15, 1987 (19871015)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 908, Vol. 13, No. 342, Pg. 110,
August 02, 1989 (19890802)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: The color image is formed by printing the image from an original for color printing by a subtractive color process exposing system to the photosensitive material for color printing, more preferably the photosensitive material having an emulsion layer containing $\geq 80\text{mol.}\%$

silver chloride , then subjecting the material to the development processing. The band-stop filter which has about 10-60nm spectral absorption band at the half-amplitude level...

... wavelength region except the wavelength region of the max. wavelength plus or minus 20nm in the respective effective spectral exposing light quantity distributions of the blue -, green - and red -sensitive layers of the photosensitive material is used at the time of the printing. The developing solution which contains substantially no sulfurous acid ions and preferably does not contain benzyl...

27/3,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

02298372
COLOR IMAGE FORMING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 62-215272 [JP 62215272 A]
PUBLISHED: September 21, 1987 (19870921)
INVENTOR(s): ISHIKAWA TAKATOSHI
KOJIMA TETSUO
NARUSE HIDEAKI
SAKAI MINORU
ASAMI MASAHIRO
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 61-032462 [JP 8632462]
FILED: February 17, 1986 (19860217)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 675, Vol. 12, No. 76, Pg. 116, March 10, 1988 (19880310)

ABSTRACT

...CONSTITUTION: At least one layer of the photosensitive layers containing a color coupler capable of forming a yellow color image by a coupling reaction of an oxidation of an aromatic primary amine color developing agent and a blue sensitive silver halide emulsion, at least one layer of the photosensitive layers containing a similar color coupler capable of forming a magenta color image and a green sensitive silver halide emulsion, at least one layer of the photosensitive layers containing a color coupler capable of forming the cyan color image and a red sensitive silver halide emulsion and at least one layer containing the UV absorbent are coated on the reflective substrate body respectively. Thus, after image -wisely exposing the color photographic sensitive material, The prescribed material is processed by using a color developer which does not contains substantially benzyl alcohol, and contains $\geq 0.1\text{mol/l}$ of buffer capable of giving a buffer action on a range of...

27/3,K/19 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00872417
Image forming method and system
Bilderzeugungsverfahren und System
Procédé de formation d'image et système
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., (202402), 210 Nakanuma Minamiashigara-shi,
Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)

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Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 800114 A2 971008 (Basic)
EP 800114 A3 980617
EP 800114 B1 031105

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97103995 970310;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9653357 960311; JP 974899 970114

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: B41J-002/01; B41J-002/325; G03C-008/40;
G03C-005/04; G03D-013/00; G03G-015/01; G03G-015/10; G03G-015/16;
H04N-001/00; H04N-001/21; H04N-001/29

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 121

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	199710W1	8029
CLAIMS B	(English)	200345	7741
CLAIMS B	(German)	200345	6896
CLAIMS B	(French)	200345	8873
SPEC A	(English)	199710W1	41584
SPEC B	(English)	200345	42181
Total word count - document A			49621
Total word count - document B			65691
Total word count - documents A + B			115312

...SPECIFICATION with an image by heating it with a prescribed processing
material superimposed thereon.

Description of the Related Art

In the method known as conventional color **photography** , a
photographic color photosensitive material (color negative film)
generally comprises a layer capable of recording blue light to form a
yellow **image** , a layer capable of recording green light to form a
magenta **image** and a layer capable of recording red light to form a cyan
image . When such a material undergoes development processing, the
developing agent is oxidized in the course of reducing the halide grains
carrying the latent **image** to silver. The oxidized developing agent
reacts with couplers (coupling reaction) to form dye **images** . The
undeveloped **silver halide** and the developed silver are removed in a

subsequent bleach-fix step. Dye images are thus formed and a color negative film removed of undeveloped silver halide and developed silver can be obtained.

Conventionally, light is transmitted through the dye images of the color negative film onto color paper. The dye images

...SPECIFICATION method and apparatus according to the preamble of claim 1 and 82, respectively.

Description of the Related Art

In the method known as conventional color photography, a photographic color photosensitive material (color negative film) generally comprises a layer capable of recording blue light to form a yellow image, a layer capable of recording green light to form a magenta image and a layer capable of recording red light to form a cyan image. When such a material undergoes development processing, the developing agent is oxidized in the course of reducing the halide grains carrying the latent image to silver. The oxidized developing agent reacts with couplers (coupling reaction) to form dye images. The undeveloped silver halide and the developed silver are removed in a subsequent bleach-fix step. Dye images are thus formed and a color negative film removed of undeveloped silver halide and developed silver can be obtained.

Conventionally, light is transmitted through the dye images of the color negative film onto color paper. The dye images

27/3,K/20 (Item 2 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00819070

Method of forming images

Bildererzeugungsverfahren

Procede de formation d'images

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD, (202404), No. 210, Nakanuma, Fujinomiya-shi, Kanagawa, (JP), (applicant designated states: BE;CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL)

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Matsumoto, Kazuhiko, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., 210, Nakanuma, Minami Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa, (JP)

Taguchi, Toshiki, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., 210, Nakanuma, Minami Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Hansen, Bernd, Dr. Dipl.-Chem. et al (4924), Hoffmann, Eitle & Partner, Patentanwalte, Arabellastrasse 4, 81925 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 762201 A1 970312 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96113485 960822;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 95234600 950822; JP 95268045 950922; JP 9630103 960125

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL

RELATED DIVISIONAL NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

(EP 2002018201)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/30; G03C-008/40; G03C-001/498;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 18

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	1323
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	33339
Total word count - document A			34662
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			34662

...SPECIFICATION to a method of providing color prints using a photosensitive material for photographing use.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In a method known as conventional color **photography**, a color **photosensitive** material for **photographing** use (the so-called color negative) generally comprises a layer capable of recording blue light to form a yellow **image**, a layer capable of recording green light to form a magenta **image** and a layer capable of recording red light to form a cyan **image**. When such a material undergoes development-processing after exposure, the **silver halide** grains having latent **images** formed by the exposure are reduced to silver, while the developing agent is oxidized. The oxidized developing agent reacts with dye-providing couplers (that is, undergoes coupling reaction) to form dye **images**. From the resultant material, the undeveloped **silver halide** and the developed silver are removed in a bleach-fix step subsequent to the development step. The negative dye **images** thus obtained are projected onto a color **photosensitive** material for printing use, and the thus exposed printing material is subjected to development and bleach-fix steps similar to the above, thereby obtaining a color print.

The so-called color negative photosensitive material further contains colloidal silver and dyes having a filtering function for imparting spectral sensitivity differences to the...into a photosensitive material. Suitable examples of such a compound are described on columns 51 and 52 in U.S. Patent 4,500,626.

The **photosensitive** material of Present Invention (1) comprises at least three light-sensitive layers which differ from one another in spectral sensitivity and hue of a coloring material incorporated therein. Each light-sensitive layer may be constituted of two or more silver halide emulsion layers which have substantially the same color sensitivity, but differ in **photographic** speed. Additionally, it is desirable that the aforesaid three light-sensitive layers be the layers sensitive to **blue** light, **green** light and **red** light, respectively. As for the arranging order of those layers, a **red**-sensitive layer, a **green**-sensitive layer and a **blue** sensitive layer are generally arranged in that order on the support side. However, other arranging orders may be adopted depending on intended purposes. For instance...introduced into a photosensitive material. Suitable examples of such a compound are described in U.S. Patent 4,500,626 (columns 51 and 52).

The **photosensitive** material of Present Invention (2) comprises at least three light-sensitive layers which differ from one another in spectral sensitivity and hue of the dye colored therein. Each light-sensitive layer may be constituted of two or more silver halide emulsion layers which have substantially the same color sensitivity, but differ in **photographic** speed. Additionally, it is desirable that the aforesaid three light-sensitive layers be the layers sensitive to **blue** light, **green** light and **red** light, respectively. As for the arranging order of those layers, a **red**-sensitive layer, a **green**-sensitive layer and a **blue** sensitive layer are generally arranged in that order on the support side. However, other arranging orders may be adopted depending on intended purposes. For instance, the arrangement as described on column 162 in JP-A-7-152129 may be adopted. In Present Invention (2), **silver halide**, a dye-providing coupler and a

developing agent may be incorporated in the same layer, but they can also be separately incorporated in different layers so far as they can react with each other. For example, the freshness keeping quality of a **photosensitive** material can be heightened by incorporating a developing agent and **silver halide** in different layers, respectively.

The relationship between the spectral sensitivity and the hue of a coupler in each layer can be arbitrarily chosen. However, when...

27/3,K/21 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00515538

Silver halide colour photographic material
Farbphotographisches Silberhalogenidmaterial
Materiau photographique couleur a l'halogenure d'argent

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202400), 210 Nakanuma Minami-Ashigara-shi,
Kanagawa 250-01, (JP), (applicant designated states: BE;DE;FR;GB;NL)

INVENTOR:

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Yoshioka, Yasuhiro, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

Kobayashi, Hidetoshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd, No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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Rechtsanwalte, Postfach 81 04 20, 81904 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 503587 A1 920916 (Basic)
EP 503587 B1 980624

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92104163 920311;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9173841 910313

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/32;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 352

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9826	804
CLAIMS B	(German)	9826	665
CLAIMS B	(French)	9826	878
SPEC B	(English)	9826	12828
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			15175
Total word count - documents A + B			15175

...SPECIFICATION the magenta coupler to be used is 0.003 o 1.0 mol per mol of the photosensitive silver halide.

It is adequate if the **photographic** material of the present invention has on a base at least one blue-sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, at least one **green** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, and at least one **red** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, and there is no particular restriction on the number of **silver halide** emulsion layers and non- **photosensitive** layers and on the order of the layers. A typical example is a **silver halide** photographic material having, on a support, at least one **photosensitive** layer that comprises several **silver halide** emulsion layers that have substantially the

same color sensitivity but different in sensitivity, which photosensitive layer is a unit photosensitive layer having color sensitivity to any one of blue light, green light, and red light, and, in the case of a multilayer silver halide color photographic material, generally the arrangement of unit photosensitive layers is such that a red -sensitive layer, a green -sensitive layer, and a blue -sensitive layer are provided on a support in the stated order, with the red -sensitive layer adjacent to the support. However, depending on the purpose, the order of the arrangement may be reversed or the arrangement may be such that layers having the same color sensitivity have a layer with different color sensitivity between them.

A non-photosensitive layer, such as various intermediate layers, may be placed between the above-mentioned silver halide photosensitive layers, and such...

27/3,K/22 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00503646
METHOD OF PROCESSING SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL
VERFAHREN ZUR VERARBEITUNG EINES FARBPHTOTOGRAPHISCHEN SILBERHALOGENIDMATERI
ALS

PROCEDE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE MATERIAU PHOTOGRAPHIQUE COULEUR A HALOGENURE
D'ARGENT

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202401), 210 Nakanuma Minamiashigara-shi,
Kanagawa-ken, 250-01, (JP), (applicant designated states:
BE;DE;FR;GB;IT;NL)

INVENTOR:

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YOSHIDA, Kazuaki, Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., 210 Nakanuma
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken 250, (JP)
FUJIMOTO, Hiroshi, Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., 210 Nakanuma
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken 250, (JP)
YAMANOUCHI, Junichi, Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., 21 0 Nakanuma
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken 250, (JP)
YASUDA, Tomokazu, Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., 210 Nakanuma
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken 250, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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, Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 504407 A1 920923 (Basic)
EP 504407 A1 921216
EP 504407 B1 981209
WO 9117481 911114

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91908174 910430; WO 91JP588 910430

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 90113635 900427; JP 90331415 901129

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/413; G03C-007/30;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 126

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9850	779
CLAIMS B	(German)	9850	665
CLAIMS B	(French)	9850	856

SPEC B (English) 9850 13791
 Total word count - document A 0
 Total word count - document B 16091
 Total word count - documents A + B 16091

...SPECIFICATION washing step and the bleach-fix bath is replenished with a concentrate, so that the amount of the waste liquor can be reduced.

The color **photographic** material used in the present invention can be constituted by applying at least one blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, at least one green-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, and at least one red-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer on a base. In common **color photographic** papers, the emulsion layers are applied on a base in the above-stated order, but the order can be changed. In these **photosensitive** emulsion layers, **silver halide** emulsions sensitive to respective wavelength regions, and dyes complementary to lights that they are sensitive to, so that they can form yellow for **blue**, magenta for **green**, and cyan for **red**, i.e., so-called **color** couplers, are contained respectively, so that **color** reproduction can be made by the subtractive **color** process.

The average grain size (the diameters of the circles equivalent to the projected areas of grains being assumed to be grain sizes and the...

27/3,K/23 (Item 5 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00474164

Method of processing silver halide photograhic material
 Verfahren zur Verarbeitung eines photographischen Silberhalogenidmaterials
 Procédé de traitement d'un materiau photographique a l'halogenure d'argent
 PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202406), No. 210, Nakanuma
 Minami-Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (applicant designated states:
 BE;DE;FR;GB;IT;NL)

INVENTOR:

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 Minami-Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
 Snelling, Bryan A. I., Treurwilgenlaan 1, B-3090 Overijse, (BE)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Hansen, Bernd, Dr. Dipl.-Chem. et al (4921), Hoffmann Eitle, Patent- und
 Rechtsanwälte, Postfach 81 04 20, 81904 Munchen, (DE)
 PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 488233 A1 920603 (Basic)
 EP 488233 B1 970806

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91120299 911127;
 PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 90324606 901127; JP 90324607 901127
 DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL
 INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/44; G03C-005/395; G03C-005/31;
 ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 132

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
 FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	828
CLAIMS B	(English)	9708W1	417
CLAIMS B	(German)	9708W1	358
CLAIMS B	(French)	9708W1	505
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	15261
SPEC B	(English)	9708W1	13935
Total word count - document A			16090

Total word count - document B 15215
Total word count - documents A + B 31305

...SPECIFICATION a high-silver chloride emulsion is processed by the method, because the amount of the replenisher to the method may noticeably be reduced.

Preferred color **photographic** photosensitive material of the present invention can be prepared by forming at least one layer blue-sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, at least one **green** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer and at least one **red** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer on a support. Although the layers are formed in this order on the support in an ordinary **color photographic** paper, the order is not particularly limited. One or more of these emulsion layers can be replaced with an infrared ray-sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer. The **color** reproduction by subtractive **color photography** can be conducted by using a **photosensitive** emulsion layer comprising a **silver halide** emulsion having a sensitivity in a specified wave length resion and a so-called **color** coupler forming a dye complementary to the light of sensitization, i.e. yellow for **blue** , magenta for **green** or cyan for **red** . However, the combination of the **photosensitive** layer with the developed dye not having the relationship as described above can also be employed.

Although the halogen composition of the silver halide emulsion...

...SPECIFICATION a high-silver chloride emulsion is processed by the method, because the amount of the replenisher to the method may noticeably be reduced.

Preferred color **photographic** **photosensitive** material of the present invention can be prepared by forming at least one layer blue-sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, at least one **green** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer and at least one **red** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer on a support. Although the layers are formed in this order on the support in an ordinary **color photographic** paper, the order is not particularly limited. One or more of these emulsion layers can be replaced with an infrared ray-sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer. The **color** reproduction by subtractive **color photography** can be conducted by using a **photosensitive** emulsion layer comprising a **silver halide** emulsion having a sensitivity in a specified wave length resion and a so-called **color** coupler forming a dye complementary to the light of sensitization, i.e. yellow for **blue** , magenta for **green** or cyan for **red** . However, the combination of the **photosensitive** layer with the developed dye not having the relationship as described above can also be employed.

Although the halogen composition of the silver halide emulsion...

27/3,K/24 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00473932

Use of a cyan dye-forming coupler in a silver halide colour photographic material and a silver halide color photographic material containing the same

Verwendung eines Cyankupplers in einem farbphotographischen Silberhalogenidmaterial und ein farbphotographisches Silberhalogenidmaterial das diesen Kuppler enth

Utilisation d'un copulant formateur de colorant cyan dans un materiau photographique couleur a l'halogenure d'argent et un materiau

photographique couleur a l'h

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202406), No. 210, Nakanuma
Minami-Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (applicant designated states:
CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL)

INVENTOR:

Sato, Kozo, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma, Minami
Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Ishii, Yoshio, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma, Minami
Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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, Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 488109 A1 920603 (Basic)
EP 488109 B1 961016

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91120062 911125;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 90321880 901126

DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/38;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 99

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1169
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	1171
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	1004
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	1291
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	9363
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	9374
Total word count - document A			10532
Total word count - document B			12840
Total word count - documents A + B			23372

...SPECIFICATION and images and for information recording and printing).

When the coupler represented by formula (I) of the present invention is applied to a silver halide **photographic** material, it is sufficient that at least one layer containing the coupler of the present invention is present on a base and said layer is a hydrophilic colloid layer. A common **color photographic** material can be composed of a **blue** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, a **green** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, and a **red** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer on a base, which are applied in the stated order. The order may be changed. An infrared-sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer may be used instead of one of the above **photosensitive** emulsion layers. By incorporating, in these **photosensitive** emulsion layers, **silver halide** emulsions sensitive to respective wavelength regions and couplers capable of forming dyes complementary to lights to which they are sensitive, **color** reproduction by the subtractive **color** process can be carried out. However, the hues of formed **colors** of **color** couplers and **photosensitive** emulsion layers may not be constituted to have the correspondence mentioned above.

When the coupler of the present invention is applied to a color photographic...

...SPECIFICATION with the oxidized product of a developing agent to form a dye.

When the coupler represented by formula (I) is applied to a silver halide **photographic** material, it is sufficient that at least one layer containing the coupler used in the present invention is present on a base and said layer is a hydrophilic colloid layer. A common **color**

photographic material can be composed of a blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, a green -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, and a red -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer on a base, which are applied in the stated order. The order may be changed. An infrared-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer may be used instead of one of the above photosensitive emulsion layers. By incorporating, in these photosensitive emulsion layers, silver halide emulsions sensitive to respective wavelength regions and couplers capable of forming dyes complementary to lights to which they are sensitive, color reproduction by the subtractive color process can be carried out. However, the hues of formed colors of color couplers and photosensitive emulsion layers may not be constituted to have the correspondence mentioned above.

When the coupler used in the present invention is applied to a color

...

27/3,K/25 (Item 7 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00473858

A novel color-forming coupler and a silver halide color photographic material containing the same

Ein neuer Farbkuppler und ein diesen enthaltendes farbphotographisches Silberhalogenidmaterial

Un nouveau copulant formateur de couleur et un materiau photographique couleur a l'halogenure d'argent le contenant

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., (202402), 210 Nakanuma Minamiashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (applicant designated states: CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL)

INVENTOR:

Sato, Koza /o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma, Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

Matsuoka, Koshin c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma, Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

Ishii, Yoshio c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma, Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 487111 A1 920527 (Basic)
EP 487111 B1 960515

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91119985 911122;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 90315836 901122

DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/38;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 114

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1195
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	1193
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	1031
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	1473
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	9619
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	9893
Total word count - document A			10814
Total word count - document B			13590

...SPECIFICATION and images and for information recording and printing).

When the coupler represented by formula (I) of the present invention is applied to a silver halide **photographic** material, it is sufficient that at least one layer containing the coupler of the present invention is present on a base and said layer is a hydrophilic colloid layer. A common **color photographic** material can be composed of a **blue** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, a **green** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, and a **red** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer on a base, which are applied in the stated order. The order may be changed. An infrared-sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer may be used instead of one of the above **photosensitive** emulsion layers. By incorporating, in these **photosensitive** emulsion layers, **silver halide** emulsions sensitive to respective wavelength regions and couplers capable of forming dyes complementary to lights to which they are sensitive, **color** reproduction by the subtractive **color** process can be carried out. However, the hues of formed **colors** of **color** couplers and **photosensitive** emulsion layers may not be constituted to have the correspondence mentioned above.

When the coupler of the present invention is applied to a color photographic...

...SPECIFICATION and images and for information recording and printing).

When the coupler represented by formula (I) of the present invention is applied to a silver halide **photographic** material, it is sufficient that at least one layer containing the coupler of the present invention is present on a base and said layer is a hydrophilic colloid layer. A common **color photographic** material can be composed of a **blue** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, a **green** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, and a **red** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer on a base, which are applied in the stated order. The order may be changed. An infrared-sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer may be used instead of one of the above **photosensitive** emulsion layers. By incorporating, in these **photosensitive** emulsion layers, **silver halide** emulsions sensitive to respective wavelength regions and couplers capable of forming dyes complementary to lights to which they are sensitive, **color** reproduction by the subtractive **color** process can be carried out. However, the hues of formed **colors** of **color** couplers and **photosensitive** emulsion layers may not be constituted to have the correspondence mentioned above.

When the coupler of the present invention is applied to a color photographic...

27/3,K/26 (Item 8 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00458248

Yellow dye-forming coupler and silver halide color photographic material containing same

Gelbkuppler und farbenphotographisches Silberhalogenidmaterial, diesen enthaltend

Coupleur formant de colorant jaune et materiau photographique couleur a l'halogenure d'argent

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202401), 210 Nakanuma Minamiashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, 250-01, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;NL)

INVENTOR:

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Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Kobayashi, Hidetoshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd., No. 210, Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Yoshioka, Yasuhiro, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210, Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 447969 A1 910925 (Basic)
EP 447969 B1 970115

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91103955 910314;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9064718 900315

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/36; G03C-007/305; C07C-235/80;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 111

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1487
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB97	1411
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB97	1322
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB97	1609
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	15654
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB97	15101
Total word count - document A			17142
Total word count - document B			19443
Total word count - documents A + B			36585

...CLAIMS the blue-sensitive emulsion layer that the yellow coupler is used is about 0.1 to 10 g/m(sup 2).

20. The silver halide color photographic material as claimed in claim 15, wherein the yellow dye-forming coupler as claimed in claim 1 is contained in a non- photosensitive layer adjacent to a blue -sensitive emulsion layer of the silver halide color photographic material.

21. The silver halide color photographic material as claimed in claim 20, wherein the yellow dye-forming coupler as claimed in claim 1 is...

...CLAIMS of silver in the blue-sensitive emulsion layer that the yellow coupler is used is 0.1 to 10 g/m2).

20. The silver halide color photographic material as claimed in claim 15, wherein the yellow dye-forming coupler as claimed in claim 1 is contained in a non- photosensitive layer adjacent to a blue -sensitive emulsion layer of the silver halide color photographic material.

21. The silver halide color photographic material as claimed in claim 20, wherein the yellow dye-forming coupler as claimed in claim 1 is...

27/3,K/27 (Item 9 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00455202

Composition for color-development and method for processing using same
Farbentwicklungszusammensetzung und Verarbeitungsverfahren unter Verwendung
derselben

Composition pour le developpement photographique en couleurs et methode de

traitement l'utilisant

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202406), No. 210, Nakanuma
Minami-Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (applicant designated states:
BE;DE;FR;GB;IT;NL)

INVENTOR:

Yoshida, Kazuaki, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Ishikawa, Takatoshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Ogawa, Tadashi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Fujimoto, Hiroshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Yamanouchi, Junichi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Yasuda, Tomokazu, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 439142 A1 910731 (Basic)
EP 439142 B1 980401

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91100828 910123;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9014234 900124; JP 9088829 900403; JP 9094552
900410; JP 90178687 900706

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/413; G03C-007/42;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 86

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9814	1086
CLAIMS B	(German)	9814	953
CLAIMS B	(French)	9814	1189
SPEC B	(English)	9814	14757
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			17985
Total word count - documents A + B			17985

...SPECIFICATION below, preferably 3 min or below.

Now the color photographic material to be used in the present invention will be described in detail.

The color **photographic** material used in the present invention can be constituted by applying at least each of a blue-sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, a **green** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, and a **red** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer on a base. For common **color** print papers, the above **silver halide** emulsion layers are applied in the above-stated order on the base, but the order may be changed. **Color** reproduction by the subtractive **color** process can be performed by incorporating, into these **photosensitive** emulsion layers, **silver halide** emulsions sensitive to respective wavelength ranges, and so-called **color** couplers capable of forming dyes complementary to light to which the couplers are respectively sensitive, that is, capable of forming yellow complementary to **blue** , magenta complementary to **green** , and cyan complementary to **red** . However, the constitution may be such that the **photosensitive** layers and the **color** formed from the couplers do not have the above relationship.

The silver halide emulsion to be used in the present invention is more

preferably, in...

27/3,K/28 (Item 10 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00426929

Silver halide color photographic photosensitive materials.
Farbphotographische lichtempfindliche Silberhalogenidmaterialien.
Matériaux photosensibles d'halogénure d'argent pour la photographie en couleur.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., (202402), 210 Nakanuma Minamiashigara-shi,
Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;NL)

INVENTOR:

Tsukahara, Jiro, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma, Minami
Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Kobayashi, Hidetoshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd, No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 434028 A2 910626 (Basic)
EP 434028 A3 920226

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90124768 901219;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 89330766 891220

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/32;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 82

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	659
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	12237
Total word count - document A			12896
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			12896

...SPECIFICATION concerns silver halide color photographic photosensitive materials which contain novel phenol type cyan dye forming couplers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

After exposing a silver halide **photographic photosensitive** material, the **colored image** is formed by a reaction between the primary aromatic amine developing agent which has been oxidized by **color** development and a dye forming coupler (referred to hereinafter as a "coupler"). In general, yellow, magenta and cyan **colored images** which have a complementary **color** relationship are used to reproduce **blue , green** and **red** using the subtractive method of **color** reproduction. Phenol derivatives or naphthol derivatives are often used as couplers for forming a cyan **image** . In **color photography** , the **color** forming couplers may be added to the developer or they may be incorporated in a **photosensitive photographic** emulsion layer or another **color image** forming layer, and a non-diffusible dye is formed by reaction with the oxidized form of a **color** developing agent which is formed by development.

The reaction between the coupler and the color developing agent occurs at the active site of the coupler...solvents can be used in combination if desired.

The photosensitive materials of the present invention should have, on a support, at least one blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, at least one green sensitive silver halide emulsion layer and at least one red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, but no particular limitation is imposed upon the number of or the order of these silver halide emulsion layers and additional non-photosensitive layers. Typically, silver halide photographic photosensitive materials have, on a support, at least one photosensitive layer comprising a plurality of silver halide layers which have essentially the same color sensitivity but different photographic speeds, these photosensitive layers being a unit photosensitive layer which is color sensitive to blue light, green light or red light. In multi-layer silver halide color photographic materials the arrangement of the unit photosensitive layers generally involves the establishment of the unit photosensitive layers in the order, from the support side, of a red sensitive layer, a green sensitive layer, a blue sensitive layer. However, this order may be changed, as required, and the layers may be arranged in such a way that a layer which has a different color sensitivity is sandwiched between layers which have the same color sensitivity.

Various non-photosensitive layers, such as intermediate layers, may be positioned between the above described silver halide photosensitive layers, and as uppermost and lowermost...

27/3,K/29 (Item 11 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00426430

Silver halide photographic photosensitive materials

Photographische lichtempfindliche Silberhalogenidmaterialien

Materiaux photosensibles d'halogénure d'argent pour la photographie

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202408), 210 Nakanuma Minami-Ashigara-shi,
Kanagawa, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;GB)

INVENTOR:

Tsukahara, Jiro, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210, Nakanuma, Minami
Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa, (JP)

Kobayashi, Hidetoshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd, No. 210, Nakanuma,
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 432804 A2 910619 (Basic)

EP 432804 A3 920226

EP 432804 B1 960703

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90124261 901214;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 89325012 891215

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/32;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 91

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	621
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	636
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	548
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	709

SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	10978
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	10312
Total word count	- document A		11601
Total word count	- document B		12205
Total word count	- documents A + B		23806

...SPECIFICATION THE INVENTION

This invention concerns silver halide color photographic photosensitive materials which contain novel phenol type cyan dye forming couplers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Colored **images** are formed by the reaction of dye forming couplers (referred to hereinafter as "couplers") with primary aromatic amine developing agents which have been oxidized by color development after the silver halide **photographic photosensitive** material has been **imagewise** exposed. In general, yellow, magenta and cyan **colored images** which have a complementary **color** relationship are used to reproduce **blue**, **green** and **red** using the subtractive method of **color** reproduction. Phenol derivatives or naphthol derivatives are often used as couplers for forming the cyan image. In **color photography**, the **color** forming couplers may be added to the developer or they may be incorporated in a **photosensitive** emulsion layer or another **color image** forming layer, and a non-diffusible dye is formed by reaction with the oxidized form of a **color** developing agent which is formed by development.

The reaction between the coupler and the color developing agent occurs at the active site of the coupler...

...SPECIFICATION B1

This invention concerns silver halide color photographic photosensitive materials which contain novel phenol type cyan dye forming couplers.

Colored **images** are formed by the reaction of dye forming couplers (referred to hereinafter as "couplers") with primary aromatic amine developing agents which have been oxidized by color development after the silver halide **photographic photosensitive** material has been **imagewise** exposed. In general, yellow, magenta and cyan **colored images** which have a complementary **color** relationship are used to reproduce **blue**, **green** and **red** using the subtractive method of **color** reproduction. Phenol derivatives or naphthol derivatives are often used as couplers for forming the cyan image. In **color photography**, the **color** forming couplers may be added to the developer or they may be incorporated in a **photosensitive** emulsion layer or another **color image** forming layer, and a non-diffusible dye is formed by reaction with the oxidized form of a **color** developing agent which is formed by development.

The reaction between the coupler and the color developing agent occurs at the active site of the coupler...

...CLAIMS the coupler of the formula (I) and the coupler of the formula (C) are present in a silver halide emulsion layer.

3. The silver halide **color photographic photosensitive** material of Claim 1, wherein the coupler of the formula (I) and the coupler of the formula (C) are present in a **red sensitive silver halide** emulsion layer.
 4. The silver halide color photographic photosensitive material of Claim 1, wherein the coupler of the formula (I) is present in a different
- ...

...CLAIMS the coupler of the formula (I) and the coupler of the formula (C) are present in a silver halide emulsion layer.

3. The silver halide color photographic photosensitive material of Claim 1, wherein the coupler of the formula (I) and the coupler of the formula (C) are present in a red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer.
4. The silver halide color photographic photosensitive material of Claim 1, wherein the coupler of the formula (I) is present in a different...

27/3,K/30 (Item 12 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00423293
 Method of processing silver halide colour photographic material
 Verfahren zur Verarbeitung farbphotographischer Silberhalogenidmaterial
 Procédé de traitement d'un matériau photographique à l'halogénure d'argent
 PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202408), 210 Nakanuma Minami-Ashigara-shi,
 Kanagawa, (JP), (applicant designated states: BE;DE;FR;GB;IT;NL)

INVENTOR:

Ishikawa, Takatoshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
 Minami Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Schwanhausser Anwaltssozietat (100721)
 , Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 426194 A1 910508 (Basic)
 EP 426194 B1 980701

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90121046 901102;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 89285029 891102

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/44;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 145

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9827	608
CLAIMS B	(German)	9827	490
CLAIMS B	(French)	9827	634
SPEC B	(English)	9827	10268
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			12000
Total word count - documents A + B			12000

...SPECIFICATION the overflow solution of the water washing stage or the stabilization stage to flow into the bath with fixing capability as the preceding bath.

The photographic material in the invention can include at least one silver halide emulsion of a blue -sensitive layer, a green -sensitive layer and a red -sensitive layer on a support, and there are no particular restrictions regarding the number or the order of the silver halide emulsion layers or the non- photosensitive layers of the photosensitive material. A typical example is silver halide photographic material which comprises a support having thereon photosensitive layers comprising a plurality of silver halide emulsion layers which have essentially the same color sensitivity but different speeds. The photosensitive layers are unit photosensitive layers that are sensitive to blue light or to green light or to red light. Generally in multilayer silver halide photographic material, the unit photosensitive layers are provided in the order of

the red -sensitive layer, the green -sensitive layer and the blue -sensitive layer from the support. However, depending on purposes, this order may be reversed or the order may be one in which layers that have the same color sensitivity sandwich a layer with a different color sensitivity.

Various types of non-photosensitive layers such as intermediate layers, may be provided between the silver halide photosensitive layers or as the topmost and...

27/3,K/31 (Item 13 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00422189

Silver halide colour photographic material and cyan coupler of the
2-phenylureido-5-acylaminophenol type
Farbphotographisches Silberhalogenidmaterial und Cyan- kuppler vom
2-Phenylureido-5-acylaminophenol-Typ
Materiau photographique couleur a l'halogenure d'argent et coupleur cyan du
type de 2-phenylureido-5-acylamino- phenol

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202406), No. 210, Nakanuma
Minami-Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (applicant designated states:
DE;FR;GB;NL)

INVENTOR:

Tsukahara, Jiro, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Yamazaki, Shigeru, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Kobayashi, Hidetoshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co. Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Schwanhausser Anwaltssozietat (100721)
, Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 423764 A2 910424 (Basic)
EP 423764 A3 910612
EP 423764 B1 960508

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90119925 901017;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 89269197 891018; JP 89327716 891218; JP
90161328 900621

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/34;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 67

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	708
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	896
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	736
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	1049
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	11964
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	12750
Total word count - document A			12673
Total word count - document B			15431
Total word count - documents A + B			28104

...SPECIFICATION invention relates to a silver halide color photographic material containing a novel phenol cyan dye-forming coupler.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

When a silver halide **photographic** material is exposed to light and is subjected to **color** development, dye-forming couplers (hereinafter referred to as couplers) react with the oxidized aromatic primary amine developing agent and **color images** are formed. Generally, in this method, the **color** reproduction technique by the subtractive process is used, and in order to reproduce **blue , green , and red , color images** of yellow, magenta, and cyan complementary to them are formed. In the formation of a cyan **color image** , phenol derivatives or naphthol derivatives are used as coupler in many cases. In **color photography** , **color** -forming couplers are added into a developing solution or are contained in **photosensitive photographic** emulsion layers or other **color - image** -forming layers, and the **color** -forming couplers react with the oxidized product of a **color** -developing agent formed by the development, thereby forming nondiffusing dyes.

The reaction of a coupler and a color-developing agent takes place at the active...

...SPECIFICATION B1

The present invention relates to a silver halide **color photographic** material containing a novel phenol cyan dye-forming coupler.

When a silver halide **photographic** material is exposed to light and is subjected to **color** development, dye-forming couplers (hereinafter referred to as couplers) react with the oxidized aromatic primary amine developing agent and **color images** are formed. Generally, in this method, the **color** reproduction technique by the subtractive process is used, and in order to reproduce **blue , green , and red , color images** of yellow, magenta, and cyan complementary to them are formed. In the formation of a cyan **color image** , phenol derivatives or naphthol derivatives are used as coupler in many cases. In **color photography** , **color** -forming couplers are added into a developing solution or are contained in **photosensitive photographic** emulsion layers or other **color - image** -forming layers, and the **color** -forming couplers react with the oxidized product of a **color** -developing agent formed by the development, thereby forming nondiffusing dyes.

The reaction of a coupler and a color-developing agent takes place at the active...

27/3,K/32 (Item 14 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00416978

Method for processing silver halide color photographic material
Verarbeitungsverfahren für photographisches Silberhalogenidfarbmaterial
Procédé de traitement de matériel photographique encouleurs à l'halogénure d'argent

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202406), No. 210, Nakanuma
Minami-Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (applicant designated states:
BE;DE;FR;GB;IT;NL)

INVENTOR:

Fujimoto, Hiroshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. No. 210, Nakanuma,
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Morimoto, Kiyoshi, c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. No. 210, Nakanuma,
Minami-ashigara-shi Kanagawa-ken, (JP)
Ishikawa, Takatoshi c/o Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210, Nakanuma
Minami-ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Schwanhauser Anwaltssozietat (100721)

, Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 411513 A1 910206 (Basic)
EP 411513 B1 960529
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90114523 900727;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 89199647 890801
DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/407; G03C-005/305; G03C-007/413;
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 77

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	499
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	11247
Total word count - document A			11746
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			11746

...SPECIFICATION 10 g per 1 m(sup 2) of the photographic material. As the hardener, a triazine or a vinyl sulfone is preferably used.

The color **photographic** material of the present invention can be constituted by applying at least each of a blue-sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, a **green** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer, and a **red** -sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer on a base. For common **color** print papers, the above **silver halide** emulsion layers are applied in the above-stated order on the base, but the order may be changed. **Color** reproduction by the subtractive **color** process can be performed by incorporating, into these **photosensitive** emulsion layers, **silver halide** emulsions sensitive to respective wavelength ranges, and so-called **colored** -couplers capable of forming dyes complementary to light to which the couplers are respectively sensitive, that is, capable of forming yellow complementary to **blue** , magenta complementary to **green** , and cyan complementary to **red** . However, the constitution may be such that the **photosensitive** layers and the **color** formed from the couplers do not have the above relationship.

In the present invention, the coating amount of silver halide is 1.5 g/m...

27/3,K/33 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012067975
WPI Acc No: 1998-484886/199842
XRAM Acc No: C98-146625
XRPX Acc No: N98-378431

Silver halide photosensitive material for colour photography - contains colouring material having specified absorption maximum and has specified transmission density

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)
Inventor: ISHII Y; YABUKI Y
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10207010	A	19980807	JP 9719591	A	19970120	199842 B
US 6210871	B1	20010403	US 989773	A	19980120	200120

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9719591 A 19970120
Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 10207010 A 75 G03C-001/825
US 6210871 B1 G03C-001/12

...Abstract (Basic): A silver halide photosensitive material for colour photography comprises at least one of each of red -, green - and blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion layers and a non-photosensitive hydrophilic colloid layer containing black colloidal silver...

27/3,K/34 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010751274 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-248229/199625
Related WPI Acc No: 1996-212703
XRAM Acc No: C96-078771
XRPX Acc No: N96-208484

Silver halide colour photographic material with good sharpness, etc. - where non- photosensitive layer between green - and blue -sensitive layers contains dispersion(s) of specific yellow dye and that between red - and green -sensitive layer contains dispersion(s) of specific magenta dye

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)
Inventor: AIDA S; MATSUMOTO K; WARIISHI K; WATANABE T
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 8101479	A	19960416	JP 94259745	A	19940930	199625 B
US 5609999	A	19970311	US 95524462	A	19950907	199716

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 94259745 A 19940930; JP 94239623 A 19940908

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 8101479 A 60 G03C-001/83
US 5609999 A 66 G03C-001/46

Silver halide colour photographic material with good sharpness, etc...

...where non- photosensitive layer between green - and blue -sensitive layers contains dispersion(s) of specific yellow dye and that between red - and green -sensitive layer contains dispersion(s) of specific magenta dye

...Abstract (Basic): A silver halide colour photographic material contains non- photosensitive layers and red -, green - and blue -sensitive layers, in order, on a support

27/3,K/35 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

010715748 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-212703/199622
Related WPI Acc No: 1996-248229
XRAM Acc No: C96-067856

XRPX Acc No: N96-178133

Silver halide photosensitive material for colour photography -
comprises blue , green and red sensitive silver halide emulsion
layers, and photosensitive material has hydrophilic colloid layer
contg. solid dispersed dye(s)

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Inventor: AIDA S; MATSUMOTO K; WARIISHI K; WATANABE T

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 8076328	A	19960322	JP 94239623	A	19940908	199622 B
US 5609999	A	19970311	US 95524462	A	19950907	199716
JP 3262460	B2	20020304	JP 94239623	A	19940908	200219

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 94239623 A 19940908; JP 94259745 A
19940930

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8076328	A		57	G03C-007/20	
US 5609999	A		66	G03C-001/46	
JP 3262460	B2		57	G03C-001/83	Previous Publ. patent JP 8076328

Silver halide photosensitive material for colour photography -
...

...comprises blue , green and red sensitive silver halide emulsion
layers, and photosensitive material has hydrophilic colloid layer
contg. solid dispersed dye(s)

...Abstract (Basic): In a silver halide photosensitive material for
colour photography comprising blue , green and red sensitive
silver halide emulsion layers each of which contains a yellow
coupler, a magenta coupler and a cyan coupler, resp., and comprising at
least two silver halide emulsion layers having different
sensitivities, the photosensitive material has a hydrophilic colloid
layer contg. at least one solid dispersed dye of formula (1), and
satisfies at least one of the following conditions...

27/3,K/36 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010447972 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1995-349289/199545

XRAM Acc No: C95-153320

XRPX Acc No: N95-260295

Silver halide colour photographic material - comprises at least a blue
sensitive, a green sensitive, and a red sensitive silver halide emulsion
layer on a support contg. specified cpd(s).

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Inventor: ISHII Y; MIHAYASHI K; MIKOSHIBA H; MORIGAKI M; NEGORO M

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 7239540	A	19950912	JP 94320329	A	19941222	199545 B
US 5563025	A	19961008	US 95370257	A	19950109	199646
JP 3439277	B2	20030825	JP 94320329	A	19941222	200357

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 94911 A 19940110

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 7239540	A		46	G03C-007/392	
US 5563025	A		35	G03C-001/46	
JP 3439277	B2		47	G03C-007/392	Previous Publ. patent JP 7239540

...Abstract (Basic): A silver halide (AgX) colour photographic material contg. at least a blue -sensitive, a green -sensitive and a red -sensitive AgX emulsion layer on a support contains a cpd. of formula (I), (II), (III), (IV) and/or (V). At least 60% or more of the total projection area of the AgX particles in at least one photosensitive AgX emulsion layer is due to flat particles having an aspect ratio of 2 or more and the flat particles have 10 or more dislocation...

27/3,K/37 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009309632 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1993-003095/199301

XRAM Acc No: C93-001350

XRPX Acc No: N93-002259

Silver halide photosensitive material for colour photography - comprises cyan coupler-contg. red sensitive emulsion layer, green sensitive layer and blue layer contg. acyl acetamide-type yellow dye forming coupler

Patent Assignee: FUJII PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Inventor: ISHII Y; YOSHIOKA Y

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 4329538	A	19921118	JP 91126486	A	19910501	199301 B
US 5585227	A	19961217	US 92876404	A	19920430	199705
			US 93151206	A	19931112	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 91126486 A 19910501

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 4329538	A		55	G03C-007/36	
US 5585227	A		44	G03C-001/46	CIP of application US 92876404

Silver halide photosensitive material for colour photography -
...

...comprises cyan coupler-contg. red sensitive emulsion layer, green sensitive layer and blue layer contg. acyl acetamide-type yellow dye forming coupler

...Abstract (Basic): In a silver halide photosensitive material for colour photography comprising at least one red, green and blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layers respectively on a substrate, the blue sensitive emulsion layer contains at least one acylacetamide type yellow dye-forming coupler of formula (I), and the red sensitive emulsion layer contains at least one cyan coupler of formulae (II) and (III). In formulae, R1 is a monovalent gp. with proviso that R1...

?

File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2003/Nov
(c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Oct(Updated 040202)
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2004/UD,UM &UP=200415
(c) 2004 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	663614	(COLOR? OR COLOUR?)
S2	504161	EXPOS? OR UNCOVER? OR UNMASK? OR REVEAL?
S3	254817	PHOTOSENSITIV? OR PHOTO(5N)SENSITIV?
S4	64129	SILVER() HALIDE? ? OR SILVER() (CHLORIDE? ? OR BROMIDE? ? OR IODIDE? ?) OR AGCL OR AGBR OR AGI
S5	30892	S4 (5N) EMULSION? ?
S6	24589	(BLUE AND GREEN AND RED)
S7	193098	BLUE OR GREEN OR RED
S8	1800	SILVER() (IMAGE? OR PICTURE? ? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH?)
S9	3923864	TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP? ? OR HEAT? OR DEGREE? ?
S10	889474	S9 AND (50 OR 55 OR 60 OR 65 OR 70 OR 75 OR 80 OR 85 OR 90)
S11	12855	S1 AND S3 AND S4
S12	6293	S1 AND S3 AND S5
S13	1196	S12 AND S6
S14	115	S13 AND S9
S15	52	S13 AND S10
S16	1	S15 AND S8
S17	52	IDPAT S15 (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S18	51	IDPAT S15 (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S19	50	S18 NOT S16
S20	10	S19 AND AD=19991130:20020101/PR
S21	0	S19 AND AD=20020101:20040315/PR
S22	40	S19 NOT S20
S23	15	S22 AND (READ? OR REPRODUC?)
S24	305566	S9 (5N) (50 OR 55 OR 60 OR 65 OR 70 OR 75 OR 80 OR 85 OR 90)
S25	3	S22 AND S24 NOT S23

16/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014039753

WPI Acc No: 2001-523966/200158

XRAM Acc No: C01-156508

XRPX Acc No: N01-388399

Formation of a color image for e.g. in photography involves the use of a silver halide photosensitive material having an interlayer with an infrared absorbing dye and an anti-halation layer containing a decolorizable anti-halation dye

Patent Assignee: FUJII PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF); HYODO T (HYOD-I); ISHII Y (ISHI-I); ISHIKAWA S (ISHI-I); ISHIKAWA T (ISHI-I); KOBAYASHI H (KOB-I); MATSUMOTO K (MATS-I); NOMURA H (NOMU-I); YABUKI Y (YABU-I)

Inventor: HYODO T; ISHII Y; ISHIKAWA S; ISHIKAWA T; KOBAYASHI H; MATSUMOTO K; NOMURA H; YABUKI Y

Number of Countries: 028 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1107058	A2	20010613	EP 2000125342	A	20001130	200158 B
JP 2001154283	A	20010608	JP 99340647	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001154284	A	20010608	JP 99341068	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001154285	A	20010608	JP 99341071	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001154315	A	20010608	JP 99341067	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001154320	A	20010608	JP 99341070	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001154324	A	20010608	JP 99341072	A	19991130	200158
JP 2001183795	A	20010706	JP 99367431	A	19991224	200158
JP 2001222090	A	20010817	JP 200089320	A	20000328	200162
US 20030035149	A1	20030220	US 2000725934	A	20001130	200316

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200089320 A 20000328; JP 99340647 A 19991130; JP 99341067 A 19991130; JP 99341068 A 19991130; JP 99341069 A 19991130; JP 99341070 A 19991130; JP 99341071 A 19991130; JP 99341072 A 19991130; JP 99367431 A 19991224

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1107058	A2	E	332	G03C-007/407	
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
JP 2001154283	A		59	G03B-027/46	
JP 2001154284	A		52	G03B-027/46	
JP 2001154285	A		52	G03B-027/46	
JP 2001154315	A		77	G03C-001/83	
JP 2001154320	A		63	G03C-007/407	
JP 2001154324	A		57	G03C-007/42	
JP 2001183795	A		71	G03D-013/00	
JP 2001222090	A		89	G03C-001/825	
US 20030035149	A1			H04N-001/21	

Formation of a color image for e.g. in photography involves the use of a silver halide photosensitive material having an interlayer with an infrared absorbing dye and an anti-halation layer containing a decolorizable anti-halation dye

Abstract (Basic):

... A silver halide photosensitive material (1) comprises a support (preferably made from polyester) coated with at least one silver halide emulsion layer, at least one interlayer containing

an infrared absorbing dye with a transmission density of at least 0.5 and an anti-halation layer containing...

... a) reading an image by exposing (1) having at least three **photosensitive** layers containing **blue**, **green** and **red photosensitive silver halide emulsions**, respectively, on a transparent support; processing the exposed (1) at a **temperature** of at least 50 degreesC to form a **silver image**; and reading the **silver image**;

(...

...b) forming a **color image** on the basis of the **silver image** information read by the method of reading the image...

...c) a device for forming the **color image** comprising a development processor for subjecting an exposed (1) to...

...v) an arithmetic processor for converting the first and second read image information into electrical **blue**, **green** and **red** digital image information...

...d) a **photosensitive** material processing device for processing the **photosensitive** material in which the exposed (1) is subjected to a development process by supplying a developing solution and **heating** to form the image. The **heating** device is a far infrared-light emitting heater .

...

...In **color** photography...

...The image information has excellent sharpness and can be read rapidly and accurately from a photographed **color** film and hence can be converted into digital image information and utilized. The **color** image has excellent saturation even upon over-exposure and thus can be obtained by maintaining the latitude of the photographed **color** film. The digital **color** image with less **color** turbidity can be obtained easily and rapidly from the photographed **color** film

Technology Focus:

... in formulae (I) - (III), at least one ballast group containing at least 8C to confer oil solubility on the molecule. Preferred Method: Formation of the **color image** comprises...

...exposed (1) and a processing material containing at least one of a base or a base precursor on a support are attached and developed by **heating** in the presence of water in an amount of 1/10- to 1-fold relative to the amount of water required for the maximum swelling...

...The development process to which (1) is subjected is black and white development. The developing solution used is composed of the developing agent (preferably a **color** developing agent) having a pH value of at most 7 and an alkali agent. (1) is processed by controlling the **heater** such that the surface **temperature** of (1) is at least 50 - at most 90 degreesC. The reading of image information comprises photoelectric reading of the first image information by using light reflected and photoelectric reading of the second image information by using light transmitted through (1) after being processed. at least 60 % of the density of the image is based on the developed silver. The first image information includes two kinds of image information comprising information recorded on a lowermost **photosensitive** layer read from the back side of (1) and information recorded on an uppermost **photosensitive** layer read from the front side of (1). The second image information is an image information obtained by reading light

transmitted through the processed (1) on which superposed images are formed on a lowermost **photosensitive** layer, an uppermost **photosensitive** layer and an intermediate **photosensitive** layer. The clarification process for forming the **color** image is conducted by use of a processing solution containing a fixing agent selected from meso ion compound of formula (IV), a mercaptotetrazole of formula...

...Preferred Device: The device further comprises a **heater** for drying (1) between the first and second image reading parts and a conveyor.
Preferred Dye: The anti-halation layer contains a decolorizable anti-halation...

Extension Abstract:

... film coated with a subbing layer was coated successively with a first anti-halation layer, a second anti-halation layer, an interlayer, a low speed **red - photosensitive** emulsion layer, a medium-speed **red - photosensitive** emulsion layer, a high-speed **red - photosensitive** emulsion layer, an interlayer, a low-speed **green - photosensitive** emulsion layer, a medium-speed **green - photosensitive** layer, a high-speed **green photosensitive** emulsion layer, a yellow filler layer, a low-speed **blue - photosensitive** emulsion layer, a high-speed **blue - photosensitive** emulsion layer, a first protective layer and a second protective layer. An infrared absorbing dye having a cyclopentene and a bis-indole unit was added (20 mg/m²) as a solid dispersion to the interlayer between the group of **red - photosensitive** layers and **green - photosensitive** layers. The first and the second anti-halation layer contained 0.2 mmol/m² and 0.1 mmol/m² respectively of a dye having bis-pyrazolyl function unit. This was processed as a **color** negative film test sample. A comparative sample containing black colloidal silver in the anti-halation layers instead of the anti-halation dyes was prepared similarly...

...photographic properties for the samples were assessed by image sharpness and sensory evaluation tests showed for test/comparative/control films: image sharpness (8 lines/mm): 90 / 85 / 75 ; image sharpness (40 lines/mm): 26/23/15; sensory evaluation a) 2 grades minus in aperture scale: 3.5/3.0/2.0; b) standard...

...Title Terms: **COLOUR** ;

?

23/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06889684 **Image available**
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 2001-117193 [JP 2001117193 A]
PUBLISHED: April 27, 2001 (20010427)
INVENTOR(s): ARAI KENJI
HIOKI KATSUHIKO
APPLICANT(s): KONICA CORP
APPL. NO.: 11-291785 [JP 99291785]
FILED: October 14, 1999 (19991014)

SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a silver halide color photographic sensitive material having high sensitivity, excellent in color reproducibility under a fluorescent lamp and further having improved preservation stability and pressure resistance at high temperature and high humidity.

SOLUTION: The silver halide color photographic sensitive material has photographic constituent layers comprising one red -sensitive layer, one green - sensitive layer, one blue -sensitive layer and one non-photosensitive layer on one side of the substrate. The blue -sensitive layer containing a spectral sensitizing dye of formula SI and a silver halide emulsion in which the coefficient of variation in the grain diameter of all silver halide grains is $\leq 20\%$, flat platy silver halide grains having an aspect ratio of ≥ 5 occupy $\geq 50\%$ of the projected area of all the silver halide grains and each of $\geq 30\%$ of the flat platy grains has dislocation lines in the...

23/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03708635
SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

PUB. NO.: 04-073735 [JP 4073735 A]
PUBLISHED: March 09, 1992 (19920309)
INVENTOR(s): HIROSE TAKESHI
TAKAHASHI KIMIHARU
APPLICANT(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD [000520] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 02-187799 [JP 90187799]
FILED: July 16, 1990 (19900716)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1375, Vol. 16, No. 281, Pg. 11, June 23, 1992 (19920623)

SILVER HALIDE COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL
...JAPIO KEYWORD: Heat Resistant Resins); R124 (CHEMISTRY

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To obtain the phtotsensitvie material which has no problems at all in color reproduction while maintaining the magnetic density necessary

for assuring signal levels by specifying the chromaticity value of the min. density part after development processing to a...

...CONSTITUTION: This **photosensitive material** has a **red sensitive silver halide emulsion** layer containing a cyan coupler, a **green sensitive silver halide emulsion** layer containing a magenta coupler and a **blue sensitive silver halide emulsion** layer containing a yellow coupler on a transparent base. The material has the layer containing ferromagnetic fine powder at $4 \times 10^{(sup -3)}$ to 3g per $1m^{(sup 2)}$. The **colors** in the min. density part of the developed part after the development processing are so specified that a^* , b^* , L^* determined from the tristimulus values...

... Industrial Standards) Z 8729 udder standard light C stipulated in JIS Z 8720 are in a $a^* = -5$ to 5, $b^* = -5$ to 5, $L^* \geq 80$ range.

23/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013885361
WPI Acc No: 2001-369574/200139
XRAM Acc No: C01-113475
XRPX Acc No: N01-269747

Photosensitive material for color photography applicable to two development processes has colored dyes in two images formed satisfying specific relationships

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001042480	A	20010216	JP 99215301	A	19990729	200139 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99215301 A 19990729

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001042480	A	43	G03C-007/20	

Photosensitive material for color photography applicable to two development processes has colored dyes in two images formed satisfying specific relationships

Abstract (Basic):

... Two or more development processes can be applied to a **photosensitive material for color photography**, comprising a **photosensitive silver halide emulsion**, a coupler and a binder on a substrate. The **colored images** formed by the two processes satisfy specified relationships.

... A **photosensitive material for color photography** comprises a **photosensitive silver halide emulsion**, a coupler and a binder on a substrate. When the selected two development processes are (A) and (B), **colored dyes in images** formed by (A) and (B) satisfy the following relationships...

...iii) - 80 less than CB - CA less than -30 (nm...

...YA , MA , CA=absorption maximum wavelength of yellow, magenta and cyan colored in (A), respectively...

...YB, MB, CB=absorption maximum wavelength of yellow, magenta and cyan colored in (B), respectively...

...An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a color image formation...
...For color photography...

...The photosensitive material always gives sharp images with a high color image density in a development for general color negative films, and in a simple rapid development comprising photoelectrically reading an image formation on images remains a part or the whole of developed silver...

Technology Focus:

... Preferred Materials: The color developing agent in (A) is a phenylenediamine derivative of formula (I), and that in (B) is at least one selected from phenol derivatives of formula...

...The photosensitive material additionally contains a color developing agent or its precursor...

...Claimed Process: A color image formation process comprises imagewise exposing the photosensitive material, conducting the development (A) using (D-1), exposing a color paper via an image formed by (A), developing the formed image and bleaching and fixing...

...A color image formation process also comprises imagewise exposing the photosensitive material, conducting a thermal development (B), photoelectrically reading the image formed by (B), and forming a color image on a printing material depending on the obtained information.

Extension Abstract:

... A photosensitive material comprised a yellow coloring layer comprising 3 layers, a magenta coloring layer comprising 4 layers, and a cyan coloring layers comprising 3 layers containing a cyan coupler of formula (IV), developing agents of formulas (V) and (VI), respectively on a substrate. The photosensitive material was exposed through blue, green and red filters, added with warm water at 40 degrees C (15 ml/m²), thermally developed with a superposed treating material comprising 4 layers on a substrate, separated the treating agent, added with water (10 cc/m²) and heated with a superposed treating material comprising 3 layers on a substrate. The obtained images had Y A (440), YB (440), MA (550), M B (585)...

23/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013846888 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-331101/200135
XRAM Acc No: C01-101960
XRPX Acc No: N01-238475

Heat -developing treatment for digital image information, comprises imagewise-exposing and heat -developing the image by placing the photographic material on treating material in such that they do not coincide with each other

Patent Assignee: KONICA CORP (KONS)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000347372	A	20001215	JP 99159346	A	19990607	200135 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99159346 A 19990607

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 2000347372 A 39 G03C-007/46

Heat -developing treatment for digital image information, comprises imagewise-exposing and heat -developing the image by placing the photographic material on treating material in such that they do not coincide with each other

Abstract (Basic):

- ... Heat -developing treatment comprises imagewise exposing a silver halide photographic material, and heat -developing the image.
- ... Heat -developing treatment comprises imagewise exposing a silver halide photographic material, and heat -developing the image by placing the photographic material on a treating material in such way that they do not coincide with each other. The photographic material has plural photographic layers which contain a **photosensitive silver halide emulsion**, a developing agent and a compound, which reacts with the oxidant of the developing agent to form a dye. The treating material contains a base...
- ...1) the same heat -developing treatment as defined above except that the silver halide photographic material contains a mosaic or stripe form filter layer which has at least two range of different spectral absorption characteristics and a layer which contains **silver halide emulsion** and a compound forming dye by coupling with the oxidant of the developing agent; and...
- ...2) forming of digital image information which comprises converting the images on a **color photosensitive** material into digital image by **reading** by a scanner...
- ...The obtained images can be out-put by ink-jet process, sublimation type heat -transfer process, electrophotographic process, thermo-autochrom process, silver halide **color** photographic paper, etc...
- ...After image-forming, the **photosensitive** material and the treating material can easily be released each other. The digital images having only slight noise can be formed

Extension Abstract:

- ... A multi-layered silver halide **color photosensitive** material containing **color** -developing agent of formula (VI) and cyan, magenta and yellow couplers was prepared. The **photosensitive** material was exposed and then placed with a slight shift on a treating material which had been beforehand prepared and the same size as the photographic material. The **photosensitive** material was developed at 85 degreesC for 40 second. For the obtained image, the transmit density of each **blue**, **green** and **red** light had large difference between the maximum density and the minimum density.

Title Terms: **HEAT** ;

23/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013736346 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-220576/200123
XRAM Acc No: C01-066048

XRPX Acc No: N01-157284

Silver halide inversion photosensitive material for color photography contains specific yellow dye forming coupler and specific heterocyclic compound.

Patent Assignee: KONICA CORP (KONS)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000347365	A	20001215	JP 99155275	A	19990602	200123 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99155275 A 19990602

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000347365	A	52	G03C-007/00	

Silver halide inversion photosensitive material for color photography contains specific yellow dye forming coupler and specific heterocyclic compound.

Abstract (Basic):

... In a silver halide inversion **photosensitive material** for **color** photography comprising at least one layer of each of **blue** , **green** and **red** sensitive **silver halide emulsion** layers containing a yellow dye, a magenta dye and a cyan dye forming coupler, respectively, on a substrate, at least one of the yellow dye forming coupler has formula (Y-1), and at least one compound (D) is contained in the **photosensitive material**.
... For **color** photography...

...The inversion **photosensitive material** improves **green** and **red reproduction** and has excellent image storability...

Technology Focus:

... Preferred Materials : When exposing using the following **red** filter A or B, the gradient gammaA , gammaB of each of the obtained cyan **coloring** images satisfy the following equation: gammaB/gammaA more than or equals 1.05 **Red** filter A: spectral transmittance at 350-585nm, at 600nm less than or equals lambda (wave length) less than or equals 610nm, and 630-800nm ; 2% or less, 50 %and 80 % or more, respectively. **Red** filter B: spectral transmittance at 350-625nm, 640nm less than or equals lambda less than or equals 650nm, and 670-800nm; 2% or less, 50 %, and 80 % or more, respectively.

Extension Abstract:

... A **photosensitive material** comprised 15 layers on a substrate. The 6th layer (intermediate layer) contained a compound of formula (15-D-6) (50mg/m2). The 12th and 13th layers (low and high **blue** sensitive emulsion layers) contained (Y-1)...

...The storability in dark (85 **degrees** C, 60 %RH, 5 weeks) was 88% (control 68%)....

23/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013370332

WPI Acc No: 2000-542271/200049

XRAM Acc No: C00-161289

XRPX Acc No: N00-401035

Photographic element for digital scanning, electronic manipulations

comprises emulsion having broader green spectral sensitivity

Patent Assignee: EASTMAN KODAK CO (EAST)

Inventor: BUITANO L A; LINK S G; SOWINSKI A F

Number of Countries: 028 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6093526	A	20000725	US 99259988	A	19990301	200049 B
EP 1033619	A2	20000906	EP 2000200539	A	20000217	200049
JP 2000310838	A	20001107	JP 200057995	A	20000229	200061
CN 1273374	A	20001115	CN 2000103706	A	20000301	200115

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99259988 A 19990301

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 6093526	A		58	G03C-001/18	
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EP 1033619	A2	E		G03C-007/30	
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

JP 2000310838	A		71	G03C-007/20	
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CN 1273374	A			G03C-007/26	
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**Photographic element for digital scanning, electronic manipulations
comprises emulsion having broader green spectral sensitivity**

Abstract (Basic):

... A photographic element comprises **silver halide emulsion** layers containing **green** recording layer unit (RLU). The **green** RLU comprises **green** sensitive emulsion(s) having a peak dyed absorptance (PDA) of 520-560 nm. The absorption bandwidth (AB) at 50 % of PDA is at least 50 nm, and at 80 % of PDA is at least 27 nm. Ratio of absorptance at 560 nm, 550 nm, 520 nm to the PDA is at least 0.4, at least 0.6 and at least 0.55 respectively.

... A photographic element comprises a support coated with multiple-hydrophilic colloid layers containing radiation sensitive **silver halide emulsion** layers forming separate **blue**, **green** and **red** recording layer (RLU) units. The **green** RLU comprises **green** sensitive emulsion(s) having a peak dyed absorptance of 520-560 nm. The absorption bandwidth at 50 % of PDA is at least 50 nm, and at 80 % of peak dyed absorptance is at least 27 nm. Ratio of absorptance at 560 nm, 550 nm, 520 nm to the peak dyed absorptance is at least 0.4, at least 0.6 and at least 0.55 respectively...

...An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a **silver halide emulsion** containing **green** sensitive **emulsion** comprising at least two sensitizing dyes...

...The element accurately records a scene as an image (claimed). The element contains emulsion with broad **green** spectral sensitivity at 520, 550 and 560 nm. A broad **green** spectral sensitivity enables a more accurate capture of **colors** in a scene, such that the photographic element incorporating the broad **green** sensitization can better distinguish the various shades of **green**, such as **blue - green**, **turquoise**, **jade**, **emerald green** and **yellow green**. These **colors** are difficult to **reproduce** and differentiate with current films employing a narrower **green** sensitivity and chemical interimage correction. Image formation using hybrid photographic electronic imaging system can achieve very low **color** recording errors that would be very difficult to achieve with conventional film designs. The element can be applied to conventional **color** negative film or **color** reversal film construction (claimed). Contrary to the conventional

bandwidth at 80 % dye absorption and 50 % dye absorption was 45 and 75 nm respectively. The ratio of absorptance at 520, 550, 560 nm to the peak dyed absorptance was 0.82, 0.84 and 0.84 respectively.
...Title Terms: GREEN ;

23/3,K/7 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013116048
WPI Acc No: 2000-287919/200025
XRAM Acc No: C00-087292
XRPX Acc No: N00-217024

Silver halide photosensitive material with high sensitivity and good half-tone reproduction - has emulsion, which has highest sensitivity among color sensitive layers, comprising tabular silver halide particles having specified average thickness

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Inventor: KIKUCHI M

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000081676	A	20000321	JP 98251538	A	19980904	200025 B
US 6337177	B1	20020108	US 99389588	A	19990903	200211

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98251538 A 19980904

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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JP 2000081676	A	42	G03C-001/035	
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US 6337177	B1		G03C-001/46	
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Silver halide photosensitive material with high sensitivity and good half-tone reproduction - ...

...has emulsion, which has highest sensitivity among color sensitive layers, comprising tabular silver halide particles having specified average thickness

...Abstract (Basic): NOVELTY - A silver halide photosensitive material has at least one blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, at least one green -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, at least one red -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, and a main developing agent, and a coupler on a support. The photosensitive material also has a non- photosensitive layer. The total amount of silver is up to 5.0 g/m². At least one type of emulsion, which has the highest sensitivity among the same color sensitive layers, comprises tabular silver halide particles having an average thickness of 0.05 to 0.20 microns...

...DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the production of images using the photosensitive material, where the material is exposed to light. A processing material has a processing layer on a support. This processing layer contains a base and a basic precursor. After the exposure, the photosensitive material is overlaid on the processing material so that the photosensitive layer side of the photosensitive material is in touch with the processing layer side of the processing material. Prior to this, water is supplied to the photosensitive layer side and the processing layer side. The amount of water is one to one-tenth more than the amount of water required for the maximum swelling of all the layers except the backing

layers of both materials. Both materials are heated with a temperature of 60 -100 deg. C for 5- 60 seconds...

...USE - This photosensitive material is intended for thermal development
...

...ADVANTAGE - This photosensitive material has high sensitivity and good halftone reproductivity . It can be processed at a high speed by a simple method...

...Title Terms: REPRODUCE ;

23/3,K/8 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010364915

WPI Acc No: 1995-266277/199535

Silver halide photosensitive material - having silver halide photosensitive layer and non- photosensitive layer on poly(alkylene aromatic dicarboxylate) polymer support.

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Inventor: MIHAYASHI K; NAKAZYO K

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 7168311	A	19950704	JP 94254162	A	19940926	199535 B
US 5719015	A	19980217	US 94314277	A	19940930	199814
			US 96645586	A	19960514	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93244717 A 19930930

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 7168311	A	49	G03C-001/795		
US 5719015	A	52	G03C-001/06		Cont of application US 94314277

Silver halide photosensitive material...

...having silver halide photosensitive layer and non- photosensitive layer on poly(alkylene aromatic dicarboxylate) polymer support.

...Abstract (Basic): A silver halide photosensitive material has at least one silver halide photosensitive layer and at least one non-photosensitive layer on a support. The support is composed of a poly(alkylene aromatic dicarboxylate) polymer having a glass transition point of 50 -200 deg.C. After the support is formed and before a prime coat layer is formed, or after the prime coat is formed and before a silver halide emulsion layer is formed, the support is thermally treated for 0.1-1500 hr. at a temp . between 40 deg.C and the glass transition point of the polymer. At least one of the non-photosensitive layers contains fine crystalline dispersion of a dye of formula (I), where D is a cpd. having a developing gp.; and X is a dissociative...

...a dissociative proton which is combined with D directly or through a divalent combining gp.. The total content of calcium contained in the silver halide photosensitive and non- photosensitive layers is 1- 65 mg/m2. The photosensitive material has at least one prime coat layer, at least one red -sensitive silver halide photosensitive layer which contains a cyan coupler, at least one green -sensitive silver halide photosensitive layer which contains a magenta coupler,

at least one blue -sensitive silver halide photosensitive layer which contains a yellow coupler, and at least one non- photosensitive layer. The material is exposed to light in accordance with a given image and developed at 40- 60 deg.C...

...ADVANTAGE - Even when the support is made thinner, the photosensitive material can readily restore from curling. Ease of printing is attained. Defective operation is reduced. Residual colouring is effectively prevented...

...Abstract (Equivalent): A silver halide photosensitive material has at least one silver halide photosensitive layer and at least one non- photosensitive layer on a support. The support is composed of a poly(alkylene aromatic dicarboxylate) polymer having a glass transition point of 50 -200 deg.C. After the support is formed and before a prime coat layer is formed, or after the prime coat is formed and before a silver halide emulsion layer is formed, the support is thermally treated for 0.1-1500 hr. at a temp . between 40 deg.C and the glass transition point of the polymer. At least one of the non- photosensitive layers contains fine crystalline dispersion of a dye of formula (I), where D is a cpd. having a developing gp.; and X is a dissociative...

...a dissociative proton which is combined with D directly or through a divalent combining gp.. The total content of calcium contained in the silver halide photosensitive and non- photosensitive layers is 1- 65 mg/m2. The photosensitive material has at least one prime coat layer, at least one red -sensitive silver halide photosensitive layer which contains a cyan coupler, at least one green -sensitive silver halide photosensitive layer which contains a magenta coupler, at least one blue -sensitive silver halide photosensitive layer which contains a yellow coupler, and at least one non- photosensitive layer. The material is exposed to light in accordance with a given image and developed at 40- 60 deg.C...

...ADVANTAGE - Even when the support is made thinner, the photosensitive material can readily restore from curling. Ease of printing is attained. Defective operation is reduced. Residual colouring is effectively prevented...

23/3,K/9 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010271843 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1995-173098/199523
XRAM Acc No: C95-080304
XRPX Acc No: N95-135617

Silver halide reversal colour photographic photosensitive material - comprises red , green and blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layers contg. imidazole type specified cpd., for colour reproducibility

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 7092628	A	19950407	JP 93233535	A	19930920	199523 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93233535 A 19930920

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 7092628 A 48 G03C-007/00

Silver halide reversal colour photographic photosensitive material...
...comprises red , green and blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layers contg. imidazole type specified cpd., for colour reproducibility

...Abstract (Basic): The material has on a support, red , green and blue sensitive AgX emulsion layers, wherein magnitude of inter image effect fall within the following equations...

... $0.35 < IE(R/G; 0.5) > 0.70$; $0.35 < IE(R/G; 1.0) < 0.70$;

...

... $0.35 < IE(R/G; 1.5) < 0.70$;

...

...IE(R/G; 0.5), IE(R/G; 1.0), and IE(R/G; 1.5) = magnitude of inter image effect by the red sensitive AgX emulsion layer to the green sensitive AgX emulsion layer when image density of the layer is 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 respectively; likewise...

...IE(R/B; 0.5), IE(R/B; 1.0), and IE(R/B; 1.5) = magnitude of inter image effect by the red sensitive AgX emulsion layer to the blue sensitive emulsion layer when image density of the layer is 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 respectively...

...Also claimed are that a layer neighbouring support side of the green sensitive AgX layer and/or a layer neighbouring support side of the red sensitive emulsion layer contains colloid Ag, and that 1 of the layer contains a cpd. of formula...

...USE - Used for reversal colour photographic photosensitive material
...

...ADVANTAGE - Colour reproducibility , partic., skin colour , is improved, and dependency on colour temp . is also improved

...Title Terms: COLOUR ;

23/3,K/10 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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009926647 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-194358/199424
XRAM Acc No: C94-088528
XRPX Acc No: N94-153050

Silver halide colour photographic material for miniature camera - including photosensitive silver halide emulsion layer chemically sensitised with selenium, gold and sulphur sensitiser on a support, etc.

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 6130553	A	19940513	JP 92304461	A	19921019	199424 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 92304461 A 19921019
Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 6130553 A 81 G03C-001/795

Silver halide colour photographic material for miniature camera...

...including photosensitive silver halide emulsion layer chemically sensitised with selenium, gold and sulphur sensitiser on a support, etc.

...Abstract (Basic): The material contains at least a **photosensitive AgX** emulsion layer which contains a **photosensitive AgX** emulsion chemically sensitised with a Se sensitiser, a gold sensitiser and a sulphur sensitiser, on a support. The support is made from a band...

...the support. The image plane which is exposed has an area of 3.0-7.0 cm² and an aspect ratio of 1.40-2.50 .

...

...The photographic material pref. contains at least a **blue** -sensitive, a **green** -sensitive and **red** -sensitive AgX emulsion layer. At least one of the layers comprises 2 or more layers which have different sensitivities and are arranged in an order of the sensitivity, the lowest-sensitive layer is located at the nearest place to the support and the different **colour** -sensitive layer is formed between the min. sensitive layer and the max. sensitive layer...

...USE/ADVANTAGE - Useful for miniaturised camera. The photographic material forms images of good quality, sharpness and **colour reproducibility** . The support can be made thin...

...In an example, a support was made of polyethylene naphthalate film having Tg of 119 deg.C in a thickness of 80 microns. The film was formed from an undercoat layer and a back layer and **heat** treated at 110 deg.C for 24 hrs.. The support had a bending modulus of 34g by a ring method. A multicolour **photosensitive** material was prepd. by forming 14 layers on the undercoated layer of the support. Two perforation holes per image plane were formed at a position...

...in the lengthwise direction. The area of the image exposing portion was 5.01 m² whose aspect ratio was 30.0mm x 16.7mm. The **colour** negative film obtd. was wound to a spool of 8mm dia.. The images formed on the film had good sharpness of +1.00 and **colour reproducibility** of -0.03, compared with 0.00 and 0.00, respectively, for a control film whose support was made of triacetyl cellulose which had an

...Title Terms: **COLOUR** ;

23/3,K/11 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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008845391 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1991-349407/199148
XRAM Acc No: C91-150726
XRPX Acc No: N91-267498

Silver halide colour photographic image prodn. - having green sensitive emulsion layer of low, intermediate and high sensitivities where intermediate layer is of specified sensitivity

Patent Assignee: KONICA CORP (KONS)

Inventor: EZAKI A; HARAGA H; IDEDA H; IRIE Y; KON M; MATSUZAKA S; MICHIEU K ; SHIMBA S; SUZUKI K; TASHIRO K; TOBITA K; YAGI T

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 3233558	A	19911017	JP 9030730	A	19900209	199148 B
US 5212054	A	19930518	US 91652048	A	19910207	199321

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9030730 A 19900209; JP 9034786 A 19900215; JP 9034788 A 19900215; JP 9036613 A 19900216; JP 9037764 A 19900219; JP 9037765 A 19900219

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5212054	A		89	G03C-001/08	

Silver halide colour photographic image prodn...

...having green sensitive emulsion layer of low, intermediate and high sensitivities where intermediate layer is of specified sensitivity

...Abstract (Basic): Photographic photosensitive material has a red sensitive, a green sensitive and a blue sensitive Ag halide emulsion layer on a base. Green sensitive Ag halide emulsion layer is composed of low sensitivity, intermediate sensitivity and high sensitivity layers. Green sensitive layer of intermediate sensitivity has the spectral sensitivity relationship of (I). Max. colouring density of the layer of intermediate sensitivity is less than 0.35. (I) holds when inverse of the exposure quantity necessary for obtaining the density...

...USE/ADVANTAGE - Colour photographic image formation of good colour printing property of high colour reproducibility can be obtd. even under the light sources of the different colour temp. except for daylight light source. (24pp Dwg.No.)...

...Abstract (Equivalent): Silver halide colour photographic light-sensitive material comprises a support contg. (a) a red -sensitive-; (b) a green -sensitive-; and (c) a blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion layer. At least layer (b) is a 3-layer structure comprising a low-speed elemental emulsion layer, a medium-speed elemental emulsion layer, and a high-speed elemental emulsion layer arranged sequentially from the side facing the support. Medium speed layer of (b) has max colour density of 0.35 or less with spectral sensitivity distribution where S 570 is 0.55 -0.120 S560, S580 is 0.20-0.60 S 560, and where S 580 is less than 0.30S560, where S is the sensitivity w.r.t. specific wavelength and is the reciprocal ...

...ADVANTAGE - Has improved colour reproduction and printing suitability...

...Title Terms: COLOUR ;

23/3,K/12 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007946568

WPI Acc No: 1989-211680/198929

XRAM Acc No: C89-094194

XRPX Acc No: N89-161256

Heat -developing colour photosensitive material - contains silver halide emulsion binder, reducer, dye donating cpd releasing diffusible dye by redn and cpd contg. timing gp

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 1150135	A	19890613	JP 87310028	A	19871208	198929 B
JP 95120022	B2	19951220	JP 87310028	A	19871208	199604

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 87310028 A 19871208

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 1150135	A		40		
JP 95120022	B2		55	G03C-008/40	Based on patent JP 1150135

Heat -developing colour photosensitive material...
...contains silver halide emulsion binder, reducer, dye donating cpd releasing diffusible dye by redn and cpd contg. timing gp

...Abstract (Basic): **Photosensitive** material contains at least a **photosensitive** Ag halide emulsion, binder, reducer or its precursor, a dye donating cpd which releases a diffusible dye by redn and a cpd of formula A-(Time)t-X (I) on a support. In (I), A = oxidn and redn mother nucleus and atomic gp releasing -(Time)t-X by oxidn on **heat** -developing treating; Time = a timing gp linking with A through S, N, O or Se; t = 0 or 1; X 0 a gp acting as...

...Specifically Cpd (I) is added to a **photosensitive** layer, an intermediate layer or a protective layer. The content of cpd (a) is 0.001-5, esp 0.01-1.5 mol per mol Ag halide, 0.01- 50 esp 0.05-5mol per mol dye donating cpd, 0.01- 50 , esp 0.05-10 mol per mol reducer or its precursor. Cpd (I) is used in an intermediate layer, in an amt of 0.05-10 mmol/m2. The **heat** -developing colour **photosensitive** material for **reproducing** full colour contains three **photosensitive** layers, e.g. a **blue** -sensitive, a **green** -sensitive and a **red** -sensitive layer and opt an undercoat layer, an intermediate layer, a yellow filter layer, an antihalation layer, a back layer, etc...

...USE/ADVANTAGE - The **photosensitive** material produces a positive image by **heat** -developing and transferring treatment and is useful as a negative **photosensitive** material for extra printing. The addn of cpd (I) improves image density and colour **reproducibility** . Cpd (I) also acts as an electron donor.

Title Terms: **HEAT** ;

23/3,K/13 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007250467

WPI Acc No: 1987-247474/198735

XRAM Acc No: C87-105050

XRPX Acc No: N87-184935

Silver halide photographic material - comprises support and photosensitive silver halide emulsion layer contg. cyan couplers, silver halide grains of specific aspect ratio etc.

Patent Assignee: KONISHIROKU PHOTO IND CO LTD (KONS)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 62170956	A	19870728	JP 8612852	A	19860123	198735 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 8612852 A 19860123

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 62170956 A 23

... comprises support and photosensitive silver halide emulsion layer contg. cyan couplers, silver halide grains of specific aspect ratio etc.

...Abstract (Basic): The material comprises a support and photosensitive Ag halide emulsion layer contg. Ag halide emulsion, cyan coupler and coloured cyan coupler. It is characterised by: a silver halide emulsion comprising scaly Ag halide grains with ave. aspect ratio of more than 5:1; content of Ag iodide in the centre part is higher than that at the edge: and coloured cyan coupler accounts for more than 15 wt.% of total cyan coupler contained in the layer...

...USE/ADVANTAGE - The material is useful for mfg. negative colour film suitable for small formate type photographic material. The material has good sensitivity, colour reproductivity, gradation and storability under high temp. and high humidity conditions...

...In an example, photosensitive layer consisting of 12 layers, i.e. (1) halation control (HC-1), (2) intermediate (I.L.), (3) red with low sensitivity (RL-1), (4) red with high sensitivity (RH-1), (5) intermediate (I.L.), (6) green with low sensitivity (GL-1), (7) green with high sensitivity (GH-1), (8) yellow filter (YC-1), (9) blue with low sensitivity (BL-1), (10) blue with high sensitivity (BH-1), (11) first protective (Pro-1) and (12) second protective (Pro-2), was provided on TAC film base. 4th layer (RH...

...iodide content of 30% in the centre part and 0.1% in edge part of grain (ave. content = 9%, volumetric rate of the edge part = 70 %), ave. aspect ratio of 5:1 and ave. grain size of 2.10 micron, sensitising dye I (anhydro-5,5'-dichloro -9-ethyl-3,3...

...5,4',5'- dibenzothiacarboxy aninhydroxide 1.0×10^{-5} mol/mol Ag, cyan coupler of formula (I) 0.018 mol/mol Ag and coloured cyan coupler of formula (II) 0.004 mol/mol Ag. In (I), R1 has formula (III), Ar is of formula (IV) and X = H...

23/3,K/14 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007241176

WPI Acc No: 1987-238183/198734

XRAM Acc No: C87-100471

XRPX Acc No: N87-178089

Colour photographic photosensitive material - has blue, green and red sensitive silver halide emulsion layers with colour couplers for yellow, magenta and cyanine

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 62160449	A	19870716	JP 86652	A	19860108	198734 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 86652 A 19860108

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 62160449 A 56

Colour photographic photosensitive material...

...has blue , green and red sensitive silver halide emulsion layers with colour couplers for yellow, magenta and cyanine

...Abstract (Basic): Material has a blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layer including a colour coupler generating yellow, a green sensitive silver halide emulsion layer including a colour coupler generating Magenta, and a red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer including a colour coupler generating a cyanine, on a base. The distribution of the spectral sensitivity of the blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layer SB (λ) is: the maximum wavelength λ max B of SB (λ) is 406 - 475 nm, the wavelength λ 80R for 80 % of SB (λ max B) is 395 nm - 446 nm and 454 nm - 485 nm, and the wavelength (λ 40B) for 40% of SB (λ max B), is 388 nm - 435 nm, 466 - 500 nm. The distribution of the spectral sensitivity of the green sensitive silver halide emulsion layer SG (λ) is: the maximum wavelength λ max G of SG (λ) is 527 - 580 nm, the wavelength λ 80G for 80 % of SG (λ max G) is 515 - 545 nm, 551 - 590 nm, and the wavelength λ 40G for 40% of SG (λ max G), is 488 - 532 nm, and 568 - 605 nm, and the distribution of the spectral sensitivity of the red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer is: the maximum wavelength λ max R of SR (λ) is 594 - 639 nm, the wavelength λ 80R for 80 % of the SR (λ max R) is 572 - 608 nm, 614 - 645 nm, and the wavelength λ 40 R for 40% of SR (λ max...

...ADVANTAGE - High colour reproducing property can be obtd. even when the colour temp. of the light source is changed, and the primary colour and the halftone colour can be faithfully reproduced .

Title Terms: COLOUR ;

23/3,K/15 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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007241175

WPI Acc No: 1987-238182/198734

Related WPI Acc No: 1987-192967

XRAM Acc No: C87-100470

XRPX Acc No: N87-178088

Colour photographic photosensitive material - has blue , yellow and red -sensitive silver halide emulsion layers contg. colour couplers

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 62160448	A	19870716	JP 85651	A	19850108	198734 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 85651 A 19850108

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 62160448 A 45

Colour photographic photosensitive material...

...has blue , yellow and red -sensitive silver halide emulsion layers contg. colour couplers

...Abstract (Basic): A colour photosensitive material has at least one blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layer including the colour coupler generating yellow shade, a green sensitive silver halide emulsion layer including the colour coupler generating magenta, shade, and a red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer including the colour coupler generating cyanine colouration on a base...

...The central sensitivity wavelength of the distribution of spectral sensitivity of the green sensitive layer (λ_G) is 520 nm to 580 nm. The central wavelength of distribution of the degree of the interlayer effect received from the other layer within 500 nm - 600 nm, of at least one red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer has λ_R 500 nm - 560 nm. The difference $\lambda_G - \lambda_R$ is at least 5 nm. The distribution S-R of the degree of the interlayer effect is the maximum wavelength $\lambda_{max R}$ of S-R (λ) is 490 nm - 560 nm, the wavelength λ_{80R} for making S-R (λ) 80 % of S-R ($\lambda_{max R}$), is 450 nm - 534 nm, 512 nm - 566 nm, and the wavelength for making S-R (λ) 40% of...

....USE/ADVANTAGE - The spectrum colour throughout the overall visible area, can be faithfully reproduced , and the colour phase such as yellow and yellowish green , blue and violet, blue and cyanine, etc. can be reproduced .

Title Terms: COLOUR ;
?

25/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013993678

WPI Acc No: 2001-477893/200152

XRAM Acc No: C01-143428

XRPX Acc No: N01-353699

Silver halide photosensitive material comprises color sensitive layers containing specific amount of high boiling organic solvent of preset viscosity

Patent Assignee: FUJII PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Inventor: HOSOKAWA J; KATO Y; MIKOSHIBA H

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001100379	A	20010413	JP 99274802	A	19990928	200152 B
US 6399289	B1	20020604	US 2000671205	A	20000928	200242

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99274802 A 19990928

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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JP 2001100379	A		51	G03C-007/388	
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US 6399289	B1			G03C-001/46	
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Silver halide photosensitive material comprises color sensitive layers containing specific amount of high boiling organic solvent of preset viscosity

Abstract (Basic):

... A silver halide **photosensitive** material comprises a **blue** sensitive emulsion layer, **green** sensitive emulsion layer and **red** sensitive emulsion layer sequentially formed on a support body. The above layers contain **50** weight percent or more of a high boiling organic solvent of viscosity 300 mPa or more at 25 **degrees** C.

... A silver halide **photosensitive** material comprises a **blue** sensitive **silver halide** emulsion layer containing yellow coupler, **green** sensitive emulsion layer containing magenta coupler and **red** sensitive emulsion layer containing cyan coupler sequentially formed on a support body. The **color** sensitivity of the above layers varies and the layer of highest sensitivity is formed in the side away from the support body. The layers contain **50** weight percent or more of a high boiling organic solvent of viscosity 300 mPa or more at 25 **degrees** C

...The silver halide **photosensitive** material has excellent storage stability and pressure resistance...

Technology Focus:

... Preferred Properties: The **color** sensitive layers comprise a highest sensitive layer (Lo), intermediate sensitive layer (Lm) and minimum sensitive layer (Lu) arranged sequentially. The oil phase viscosity (v1,v2,v3) of the layers (Lo,Lm,Lu), respectively at **50 degrees** C are such that v2 is greater than 1.5 v1 or v3 is greater than 1.5 v1. The rates of plastic deformation (alpha1...

...Title Terms: **COLOUR** ;

25/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013801499 ****Image available****

WPI Acc No: 2001-285711/200130

XRAM Acc No: C01-087568

XRPX Acc No: N01-203829

Silver halide colour photographic photosensitive material and image forming method

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001042481	A	20010216	JP 99220250	A	19990803	200130 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99220250 A 19990803

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001042481	A		47	G03C-007/20	

Silver halide colour photographic photosensitive material and image forming method

Abstract (Basic):

... In a **colour photographic photosensitive material** having at least a **blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layer** including a yellow coupler, a **green sensitive silver halide emulsion layer** including a Magenta coupler and a **red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer** including a cyanogen coupler on a reflective base.

... The chromaticity of an unexposed area after development, of the **photosensitive material** satisfies a condition represented by a formula (I...)

...Values of Lasterisk1, aasterisk1, basterisk1, Lasterisk2, aasterisk2 and basterisk2=respectively chromaticity (Lasterisk1aasterisk1basterisk1) on CIE1976Lasteriskaasteriskbasterisk **colour** specification space of lowest density of a **photosensitive material** after development, and that (Lasterisk2 aasterisk2basterisk2) after after-treatment of **photosensitive material** after development (after-treatment is washing treatment at 35 **degree C** plus or minus 5 **degree C** for 90 seconds, and drying thereafter), and three stimulus values used in the reference of chromaticity are determined on the basis of JIS Z8717...

...Effectively used in a photographic processing for **colour printing**...

...Title Terms: **COLOUR** ;

25/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013620899 ****Image available****

WPI Acc No: 2001-105107/200112

XRAM Acc No: C01-031043

XRPX Acc No: N01-077994

Silver halide light sensitive photographic element useful for photographic color paper elements on reflective supports has colloid layer with yellow dye-forming coupler and trialkyl citrate coupler solvent

Patent Assignee: EASTMAN KODAK CO (EAST)

Inventor: HONAN J S; MILLER D D; ROSIEK T A; THOMAS B

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2350903	A	20001213	GB 20003594	A	20000217	200112 B
US 6420103	B1	20020716	US 99266178	A	19990310	200248
GB 2350903	B	20030319	GB 20003594	A	20000217	200321

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99266178 A 19990310

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2350903	A		53	G03C-007/388	
US 6420103	B1			G03C-001/38	
GB 2350903	B			G03C-007/388	

Silver halide light sensitive photographic element useful for photographic color paper elements on reflective supports has colloid layer with yellow dye-forming coupler and trialkyl citrate coupler solvent

Abstract (Basic):

... For photographic color paper element on reflective support or for motion picture print film and other projection or display on transparent or diffuse support...

Technology Focus:

... Preferred Composition: The element comprises a color paper photographic element with reflective support bearing cyan, magenta, and yellow dye forming silver halide emulsion hydrophilic colloid layer units sensitized to the red, green, and blue regions of the spectrum.

Extension Abstract:

... A 130 degrees C solution of coupler (III) (53.9 g), stabilizer (IV) (16.5 g), stabilizer (V) (5.5 g), and tributyl citrate (22.1 g) was mixed to an 80 degrees C solution of decalcified gelatin (36 g), de-mineralized water (254.5 g), propionic acid (7.5 g), and Alkanol XC(TM) (surfactant) (100 g) and homogenized to obtain a dispersion. A photographic element was prepared by coating a photosensitive layer of gelatin (1.529 g/m²), a blue-sensitized silver chloride emulsion to coat 0.258 g/m² of silver, and an amount of the dispersion to coat 0.592 g/m² of coupler (III) on a...

...image dye of -0.098 after 3 weeks of simulated high intensity daylight exposure and -0.225 after 5 weeks compared to contrast of 2.55 and light stability of -0.117 after 3 weeks and -0.248 after 5 weeks of a comparative element prepared with the use of diundecyl...

...Title Terms: COLOUR ;

?

? show files;ds;save temp;log hold
File 248:PIRA 1975-2004/Feb W4
(c) 2004 Pira International

Set	Items	Description
S1	62670	(COLOR? OR COLOUR?)
S2	29367	EXPOS? OR UNCOVER? OR UNMASK? OR REVEAL?
S3	9212	PHOTOSENSITIV? OR PHOTO(5N)SENSITIV?
S4	12539	SILVER() HALIDE? ? OR SILVER() (CHLORIDE? ? OR BROMIDE? ? OR IODIDE? ?) OR AGCL OR AGBR OR AGI
S5	5922	S4(5N)EMULSION? ?
S6	1633	(BLUE AND GREEN AND RED) OR RGB
S7	10100	BLUE OR GREEN OR RED
S8	478	SILVER() (IMAGE? OR PICTURE? ? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH?)
S9	55195	TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP? ? OR HEAT? OR DEGREE? ?
S10	2347	S9(5N) (50 OR 55 OR 60 OR 65 OR 70 OR 75 OR 80 OR 85 OR 90)
S11	73	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S12	12	S11 AND S6
S13	1	S12 AND S9
S14	1109	(BLUE AND GREEN AND RED)
S15	11	S11 AND S14
S16	10	S15 NOT S13
S17	9	RD S16 (unique items)
S18	9	S17 NOT PY>1999

13/3,K/1

DIALOG(R)File 248:PIRA

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00596234 Pira Acc. Num.: 40033939

Title: Method of Reading an Image, Method of Forming a Color Image, Device for Forming a Color Image, Silver Halide Color Photosensitive Material, and a Device for Processing a Photosensitive Material

Authors: Ishikawa S; Matsumoto K; Kobayashi H; Yabuki Y; Nomara H

Patent Assignee: Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd

Patent Number: EP 1107058 Patent Date: 010613

Application number: JP 340647 Application Date: 991130

Publication Year: 2001

Document Type: Patent

Language: English

Title: Method of Reading an Image, Method of Forming a Color Image, Device for Forming a Color Image, Silver Halide Color Photosensitive Material, and a Device for Processing a Photosensitive Material

Abstract: A method of reading an image uses an **exposed photosensitive** material with at least three **photosensitive** layers containing **blue , green and red** components. The material has a transparent support and is processed at a **temperature** of 50**oC or more to form a silver image which is subsequently read.

Descriptors: **Colour** photography - Materials

Section Headings: **COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY - GENERAL (6059)**

?

Title: COLOUR PICTURE REPRODUCTION

Authors: Urabe H

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO

Patent Number: US 4708448 Application Date: 850708

Document Type: Patent

Language: unspecified

Title: COLOUR PICTURE REPRODUCTION

Abstract: A method of reproducing a colour picture consists in the following steps: (a) a monochromatic cathode ray tube which has luminance in the blue, green and red regions, is caused to emit successively light on the basis of a blue signal, a green signal and a red signal, thus giving successively a blue, green and red picture; (b) a colour photosensitive material is then exposed successively to the light from these three blue, green and red pictures, using a filter which is successively blue, green or red. It is stipulated that the exposure by the light of the blue picture should be performed in a wavelength region in which a peak of sensitivity to blue light of the silver halide in the photographic material is cut-off in wavelength.

Descriptors: Colour Photography - processes

Section Headings: COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY - GENERAL (6059)

18/3,K/6

DIALOG(R)File 248:PIRA

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00279442 Pira Acc. Num.: 41109423

Title: PROCESS FOR THE FORMATION OF LINEWORK OR HALFTONE MULTICOLOUR COLLOID PATTERNS

Authors: Leenders L H; Daems E R; Van den Bogaert J A

Patent Assignee: AGFA-GEVAERT NV

Patent Number: EP 194704 Application Date: 850204

Document Type: Patent

Language: unspecified

Abstract: Electrical signals produced by scanning a multicolour original attached to a rotating drum are fed into a computer which then controls the single scan exposure of separate black-and-white light sensitive silver halide emulsion layer materials to form red, green and blue images. The exposed silver halide layers are developed to produce a coloured relief image on a non-photosensitive coloured gelatin layer on a support.

Descriptors: Photomechanical Processes - colour

18/3,K/7

DIALOG(R)File 248:PIRA

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00247392 Pira Acc. Num.: 40303581

Title: MULTILAYER COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Authors: Minagawa Y; Arai N; Ueda T

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.

Patent Number: US 4141730 Application Date: 750408

Document Type: Patent

Language: unspecified

Title: MULTILAYER COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Abstract: IN A MULTILAYER COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL ESSENTIALLY

COMPRISING A SUPPORT HAVING COATED THEREON, IN SUCCESSION, A RED -SENSITIVE SILVER HALIDE EMULSION LAYER AND A GREEN -SENSITIVE SILVER HALIDE EMULSION LAYER, WITH AN OPTIONAL YELLOW FILTER LAYER AND A BLUE -SENSITIVE SILVER HALIDE EMULSION LAYER, BY DISPOSING A NON-SENSITIVE AUXILIARY LAYER CONTAINING A NON-DIFFUSIBLE COLORED COUPLING COMPOUND WHICH RELEASES A DIFFUSIBLE DYE AT COLOR DEVELOPMENT CAPABLE OF BEING REMOVED FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC LAYER AT DEVELOPMENT, AN EFFECTIVE MASKING CAN BE APPLIED TO THE SIDE ABSORPTION OF CYAN DYE IMAGE WITHOUT REDUCING THE SENSITIVITY OF THE RED -SENSITIVE SILVER HALIDE EMULSION LAYER DURING STORAGE BEFORE OR AFTER EXPOSURE. THE RED -SENSITIVE SILVER HALIDE EMULSION LAYER MAY OPTIONALLY BE COMPOSED OF TWO OR MORE LAYERS HAVING DIFFERENT SENSITIVITIES, WHEREBY THE NON-DIFFUSIBLE COLORED COUPLING COMPOUND CAN BE INCORPORATED INTO AT LEAST ONE LAYER SELECTED FROM THE NON-SENSITIVE AUXILIARY LAYER AND A RED -SENSITIVE SILVER HALIDE EMULSION LAYER HAVING HIGH SENSITIVITY. THE NON-DIFFUSIBLE COLORED COUPLING COMPOUND CAN BE PRESENT IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS: (1) IN A NON-PHOTOSENSITIVE LAYER WHICH CONTAINS NO PHOTOSENSITIVE SILVER HALIDE GRAINS DISPOSED UNDER A RED -SENSITIVE EMULSION LAYER AND IN CONTACT THEREWITH ON A SUPPORT; (2) IN THE MOST SENSITIVE LAYER OF TWO OR MORE RED -SENSITIVE EMULSION LAYERS HAVING DIFFERENT SENSITIVITIES; (3) IN A NON-PHOTOSENSITIVE LAYER CONTAINING NO LIGHT-SENSITIVE SILVER HALIDE GRAINS DISPOSED BETWEEN A RED -SENSITIVE EMULSION LAYER AND A GREEN -SENSITIVE EMULSION LAYER. IN ADDITION TO BEING PRESENT IN ANY ONE OF (1), (2) AND (3) ABOVE, THE COLORED COUPLING COMPOUND CAN ALSO BE PRESENT IN THE LAYERS OF (1) PLUS (2), (1) PLUS (3), (2) PLUS (3) OR (1) PLUS (2) PLUS (3).

Section Headings: COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY - GENERAL (6059)

18/3,K/8

DIALOG(R)File 248:PIRA

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00096163 Pira Acc. Num.: 41702856

Title: SILVER HALIDE COLOUR MATERIAL AND COLOUR PROOF PREPARATION PROCESS

Authors: Masumi S; Takada S

Patent Assignee: KONICA CORP

Patent Number: EP 593189 Patent Date: 940420 Application Date: 921013

Publication Year: 1994

Document Type: Patent

Language: English

Title: SILVER HALIDE COLOUR MATERIAL AND COLOUR PROOF PREPARATION PROCESS

Abstract: In a method for preparing a colour proof, a silver halide colour material comprising a reflective support with blue -, green - and red -sensitive layers is exposed and processed based on halftone dot image information of yellow, magenta, cyan and black image information. At least one of the photosensitive layers has an average gradation of 1.7 to 2.8 between a density of a minimum density +0.5 and a density of the...

Descriptors: Colour photography - materials

Section Headings: COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY - GENERAL (6059)

18/3,K/9

DIALOG(R)File 248:PIRA

(c) 2004 Pira International. All rts. reserv.

00093528 Pira Acc. Num.: 41700221

Title: COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY

Authors: Ohshima N

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO

Patent Number: US 5238789 Patent Date: 930824 Application Date: 881003

Publication Year: 1993

Document Type: Patent

Language: English

Title: COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY

Abstract: A colour photographic photosensitive material is described which consists of a support bearing at least three silver halide emulsion layers, these layers being respectively blue -sensitive, green -sensitive and red -sensitive. The red -sensitive emulsion contains silver chlorobromide with not more than 1 mol % of silver iodide , and a silver bromide content between 0.5 and 6 mol %; the blue -sensitive and green -sensitive emulsions have each a silver chloride content of at least 98 mol %. The total silver content of the material is not greater than 0.80 g/sq.m, and after image-wise exposure , it is developed in a solution containing between 35 and 150 mmol/l of chloride ions, and between 0.05 and 0.5 mmol/l...

Descriptors: Emulsions - colour ; Colour photography - materials

Section Headings: PREPARATION OF LIGHT-SENSITIVE-MATERIALS - EMULSION PREPARATION (6004); COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY - GENERAL (6059)

?

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2004/Feb W5
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(c) 2004 American Institute of Physics

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File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2004/Feb W5
(c)2004 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)

File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2004/Feb W3
(c) 2004 FIZ TECHNIK

File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2004/Feb
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.

File 144:Pascal 1973-2004/Feb W5
(c) 2004 INIST/CNRS

File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
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(c) 2002 The Gale Group

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(c)2001 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 483:Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2004/Mar 06
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning

Set	Items	Description
S1	1201160	(COLOR? OR COLOUR?)
S2	2899894	EXPOS? OR UNCOVER? OR UNMASK? OR REVEAL?
S3	52268	PHOTOSENSITIV? OR PHOTO(5N)SENSITIV?
S4	40003	SILVER()HALIDE? ? OR SILVER() (CHLORIDE? ? OR BROMIDE? ? OR IODIDE? ?) OR AGCL OR AGBR OR AGI
S5	2997	S4(5N)EMULSION? ?
S6	19134	(BLUE AND GREEN AND RED) OR RGB
S7	1333589	BLUE OR GREEN OR RED
S8	448	SILVER() (IMAGE? OR PICTURE? ? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH?)
S9	8918757	TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP? ? OR HEAT? OR DEGREE? ?
S10	477046	S9(5N) (50 OR 55 OR 60 OR 65 OR 70 OR 75 OR 80 OR 85 OR 90)
S11	49	S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4
S12	1	S11 AND S6
S13	2	S3 AND S4 AND S6
S14	1	S13 NOT S12
S15	0	S11 AND S10
S16	17	S11 AND S9
S17	17	RD S16 (unique items)
S18	10	S17 NOT (S12 OR S14 OR PY>1999)
S19	7288	AU=(ISHIKAWA, S? OR ISHIKAWA S?)
S20	25195	AU=(MATSUMOTO, K? OR MATSUMOTO K?)
S21	31546	AU=(KOBAYASHI, H? OR KOBAYASHI H?)
S22	236	AU=(YABUKI, Y? OR YABUKI Y?)
S23	5095	AU=(NOMURA, H? OR NOMURA H?)
S24	1459	AU=(HYODO, T? OR HYODO T?)
S25	19489	AU=(ISHIKAWA, T? OR ISHIKAWA T?)
S26	11128	AU=(ISHII, Y? OR ISHII Y?)
S27	378	CO=FUJI
S28	101445	S19:S27

S29 3 S28 AND S11
S30 1 S29 NOT (S12 OR S14 OR S17)

12/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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00040787 INSPEC Abstract Number: A69027416
Title: Multicolour photosensitive material
Assignee(s): General Aniline and Film Corp
Patent Number: GB 1139742 Issue Date: 690115
Application Date: 660524
Priority Appl. Number: US 462,062 Priority Appl. Date: 650607
Country of Publication: UK
Language: English
Subfile: A

Title: Multicolour photosensitive material
Abstract: The material for recording oscillograph traces comprises a flexible support bearing, in order, (a) a hardened green sensitive silver halide layer of low blue sensitivity containing a magenta colour coupler; (b) a hardened gelatin layer; (c) a gelatino silver halide emulsion layer of high blue sensitivity containing a cyan colour coupler; (d) a hardened gelatin layer; (e) a hardened red sensitive silver halide layer of low blue sensitivity containing a yellow colour coupler, and (f) a hardened gelatin surface layer. The materials are exposed through colour filters, developed with a soln. containing an aromatic p-amino developing agent, and fixed and dried without bleaching or washing to give an image having a colour depending on the filter used.
?

14/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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04144557 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 99A0477419 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Science of films. Fuji-color super 400 with the fourth sensitizing layer.
SUGA YOICHI (1); FUKUSHIMA KEN'ICHI (2)
(1) Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Ashigara Res. Lab.; (2) Fuji Photo Film Co.,
Ltd.
Shashin Kogyo(Photographic Industries), 1999, VOL.57,NO.5, PAGE.39-41,16-17
, FIG.10
JOURNAL NUMBER: F0318AAV ISSN NO: 0371-0106 CODEN: SHKOA
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 771.5
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

...ABSTRACT: film : 1) Features of ISO 400 color negative film with the
fourth sensitizing layer, newly sold in autumn, 1998, 2) the fourth
layer inserted between **green** and **red** sensitizing layers of
conventional three layers composition ; maximum sensitization near 500
nm and includes development inhibitor releasing (DIR) couplers, and it
provides color reproduction by inter-image effects on a **red** layer, 3)
this effect is to fit color-matching function of human eye with
negative value around 500 nm and 4) plane type monodispersed **silver**
halide particles with superior sensitivity and grainness are used for
the film.

...DESCRIPTORS: **photosensitive** layer...

... **red** ; **blue** ; **green** ; ...

... **silver** **halide** ;

...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: **photosensitive** material

?

18/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS
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0744953 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A062 757/0/XAB

Camera Speed Dry Silver Film

(Final technical rept. May 74-Sep 77)

Russell, R. ; Metz, K.

Minnesota Mining and Mfg Co St Paul

Corp. Source Codes: 233400

Report No.: AFAL-TR-78-8

Feb 78 70p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI7910

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NTIS Prices: MF A01

In order to increase the **photosensitivity** of Dry Silver, knowledge of both the **photosensitive** and the thermographic aspect of Dry Silver had to be advanced. In order to increase the **photosensitivity**, **silver halide** crystals had to be prepared which were more prone to photolytic reduction. The choice of halide ion and the associated cation were found to be critical for the highest **photosensitivity**. The objective of this study was to determine the technical feasibility of formulating, coating, and testing experimental laboratory coatings of dry silver films with panchromatic **photosensitivity** of AEI=20, and capable of being thermally processed from **exposed** latent image form to usefully permanent visible silver image form within 30 seconds or less using **temperatures** less than 300F. The dry silver films coated with high **photosensitivity** were found to have base fog, and tended to have short, useful package self life as well as limited image permanence, and limited reproducibility. Aspects of the experimental panchromatic sensitive dry silver films which require further work to provide a more useful film are higher **photosensitivity** with latent image stability and light stability.

Descriptors: Dry photographic processing; * **Silver halides** ; * **Photosensitivity** ; * **Color film** ; Formulations; Coatings; Photographic film; Photographic processing; **Color** photography; Stability; Shelf life

18/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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04070086 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 99A0412417 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Design of Silver Halide Photographic Materials. Technology Used in
Color Reversal Films to Improve Sharpness.

BALOGA J D (1); KNIGHT P D (1)

(1) Eastman Kodak Co., New York, Usa

Nippon Shashin Gakkaishi (Journal of the Society of Photographic Science and Technology of Japan), 1999, VOL.62,NO.2, PAGE.111-118, FIG.5, TBL.1, REF.7

JOURNAL NUMBER: G0165AAU ISSN NO: 0369-5662 CODEN: NSGKA

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 771.5

LANGUAGE: English COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

Design of Silver Halide Photographic Materials. Technology Used in Color Reversal Films to Improve Sharpness.

ABSTRACT: Color reversal films incorporate design factors to optimize their performance across all features important to customers who use the film. One important customer feature is film...
...of the film's ability to clearly record fine detail. This article quantitatively describes the benefits of several essential film architecture tools used to manage exposure and processing effects on film acutance. Among the factors described are light management by absorber dyes, interlayer filter dyes, film thickness, and silver halide content in the yellow color record. Also described are emulsion bulk iodide influences on chemical acutance effects. Some acutance performance tradeoffs with other film features are described. The quantitative importance...

...of photographic speed. Emulsion bulk iodide tunes IIE effects and delivers a corresponding influence on the chemical aspects of film acutance under a white light exposure, although many other factors also influence these behaviors. (author abst.)

DESCRIPTORS: color film...

... photosensitive layer...

... coloring matter...

... silver halide ; ...

... silver iodide ;

IDENTIFIERS: color reversal film...

...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: photosensitive material...

... degree ; ...

... colorimetry ;

18/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R) File 94:JICST-EPlus

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03122402 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 97A0380698 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

The Physics and Chemistry of Gelatin. Formation of Reduction Sensitization Centers by Electron Transfer from Gelatin to AgBr Grains in Emulsion Layers on Storage.

MURO NAOTSUGU (1); TANI TADAAKI (1)

(1) Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Res. Lab., Ashigara

Nippon Shashin Gakkaishi(Journal of the Society of Photographic Science and Technology of Japan), 1997, VOL.60,NO.1, PAGE.28-32, FIG.8, REF.6

JOURNAL NUMBER: G0165AAU ISSN NO: 0369-5662 CODEN: NSGKA

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 77.01

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

The Physics and Chemistry of Gelatin. Formation of Reduction Sensitization Centers by Electron Transfer from Gelatin to AgBr Grains in Emulsion Layers on Storage.

ABSTRACT: Photographic sensitivity and photoconductivity of unsensitized

and reduction-sensitized AgBr grains in emulsion layers which were kept in dry Ar gas revealed the formation of R-centers by electron transfer from gelatin to the emulsion grains. In addition, P-centers and fog centers were formed on keeping...

...DESCRIPTORS: silver bromide ; ...

... color center

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: photosensitive material...

... degree ;

18/3,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

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02287884 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 95A0247038 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
The Development of Fujicolor Professional Color Negative Films 160 NS, NL & NC.

KUME YUJI (1); ARAKAWA JUN (1); KOBAYASHI HIDETOSHI (1); IKOMA HIDETO (1)
(1) Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Res. Lab., Ashigara

FujiFilm Res & Dev, 1995, NO.40, PAGE.22-29, FIG.8, TBL.2, REF.12

JOURNAL NUMBER: F0079ABW ISSN NO: 0915-1478

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 771.5

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

The Development of Fujicolor Professional Color Negative Films 160 NS, NL & NC.

ABSTRACT: Among professional color negative imaging materials, Fujicolor Professional Films 160 NS, NL and NC provide paramount image quality. Special features of this new series include outstanding color reproduction and smooth flesh tone gradation. The original film design was computer-aided so as to predict inter-image effect levels. New technological innovations incorporated include the following. (1) A fourth sensitive layer technology for natural and artificial color reproduction fidelity, especially when exposures are made under the influence of fluorescent light. (2) A sigma crystal technology for the creation of innovative silver halide particles which are one-third smaller than those found in antecedent films. (3) A new yellow coupler and a V-magenta DIR coupler for greatly enhanced color negative film image stability. (author abst.)

DESCRIPTORS: color film...

... color reproduction...

...body color ;

...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: photosensitive material...

... color ; degree ;

18/3,K/5 (Item 4 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

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02206149 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0583745 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Special issue : Progresses of photography in 1993.Silver salt

photosensitive materials.

OKAUCHI KEN (1)

(1) Konica Corp.

Nippon Shashin Gakkaishi (Journal of the Society of Photographic Science and Technology of Japan), 1994, VOL.57, NO.3, PAGE.172-174

JOURNAL NUMBER: G0165AAU ISSN NO: 0369-5662 CODEN: NSGKA

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 771.5

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

Special issue : Progresses of photography in 1993. Silver salt photosensitive materials.

ABSTRACT: In color photographic photosensitive materials, the following draws attention : The technologies of high image quality and stabilization technologies of supersensitive color negative films of ISO400 and ISO800. Lineup of films with a lens is further advanced. It is a feature that in monochromatic photosensitive materials for a print and X-ray, the combination of equipment and system aims at the performance improvement of them. It is a feature that in heat developing photosensitive materials, the exposure aptitudes for semiconductor laser is pursued for the output of electronic images.

DESCRIPTORS: photosensitive material...

... color photography...

... silver halide

18/3,K/6 (Item 5 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R) File 94:JICST-EPlus

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02026048 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 94A0233306 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

Imaging Promenade 52. Easy theory of photograph exposure .

(3). Chemical sensitization and spectral sensitization.

MII NOBUO (1)

(1) Chiba Univ., Faculty of Engineering

Shashin Kogyo (Photographic Industries), 1994, VOL.52, NO.3, PAGE.90-93,

FIG.6

JOURNAL NUMBER: F0318AAV ISSN NO: 0371-0106 CODEN: SHKOA

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 77.01

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

Imaging Promenade 52. Easy theory of photograph exposure .

(3). Chemical sensitization and spectral sensitization.

ABSTRACT: The following are explained : Mechanism of increasing chemosensitization by forming sensitive nucleus in silver halides particles in exposure process which effectively catch free electrons and positive holes, actual reduction sensitization, mechanism of sensitization of sulfur or gold. On spectral sensitization to expand exposure wavelength region of emulsion by adding small amount of sensitization pigment, mechanism of light absorption and excitation of the pigment are explained.

...DESCRIPTORS: color sensitization...

... photosensitive layer...

... silver halide

...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: photosensitive material...

... degree ;

18/3,K/7 (Item 6 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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01449308 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 92A0189875 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
The Development of Konica QA Paper Type A5.
KAJIWARA MAKOTO (1); NISHIJIMA TOYOKI (1); MIZUKURA NOBORU (1)
(1) Konica Corp.
Konica Tech Rep, 1992, VOL.5, PAGE.25-29, FIG.6, TBL.1, REF.5
JOURNAL NUMBER: X0897AAH ISSN NO: 0914-630X
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 771.5
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: With undermentioned new technologies, we succeeded in the development of Konica Color QA Paper Type A5(QAA5) that features excellent color reproduction, outstanding dye image stability and better printing characteristics. New Technologies introduced in QAA5 are new generation color couplers, BFS(B-Functional Stabilizing) technology and new silver halide emulsion technology; A-EXR(Advanced-Excellent Response) grains. The dyes formed from new generation couplers have superior spectral absorption resulting in greatly reduced unwanted absorption...
...dye image with quenching the excited singlet oxygen and radical species induced by light absorption. Through A-EXR grain technology, latent image formation resulting from silver halide particle exposure is concentrated at particular locations. Silver halide emulsion produced through A-EXR grain technology offers such better exposure features as excellent reciprocity characteristics. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: color photography...

... color0 reproducibility...

... exposure (photography)...

... color space

...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: photosensitive material...

... color ; ...

... heat treatment

18/3,K/8 (Item 7 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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01405443 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 92A0100452 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Tritium Transmission Electron Microscopic Autoradiography of Liquid Nitrogen Temperature (II). Analysis of blackened silver particles

shifted from interfaces.

SAITO HIDEO (1); MORI MINORU (1); ISHIDA YOICHI (1); NOGAWA NORIO (2)
(1) Univ. of Tokyo, Inst. of Industrial Science; (2) Univ. of Tokyo,
Radioisotope Center
Seisan Kenkyu(Monthly Journal of Institute of Industrial Science,
University of Tokyo), 1992, VOL.44,NO.1, PAGE.26-29, FIG.9, REF.8
JOURNAL NUMBER: G0185AAI ISSN NO: 0037-105X CODEN: SEKEA
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 77.01 621.039.8+
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

Tritium Transmission Electron Microscopic Autoradiography of Liquid
Nitrogen Temperature (II). Analysis of blackened silver particles
shifted from interfaces.

...DESCRIPTORS: exposure (photography...
... silver bromide ; ...

...low temperature ;
...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: photosensitive material...

... temperature ; color

18/3,K/9 (Item 8 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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00566309 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 88A0134455 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
The effect of sulfur-sensitization upon the processes of spectral
sensitization.

IHAMA MIKIO (1); TANI TADAAKI (1)
(1) Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Res. Lab., Ashigara
Nippon Shashin Gakkaishi(Journal of the Society of Photographic Science and
Technology of Japan), 1987, VOL.50,NO.6, PAGE.499-504, FIG.15, TBL.1,
REF.8

JOURNAL NUMBER: G0165AAU ISSN NO: 0369-5662 CODEN: NSGKA
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 77.01
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Commentary
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: Studies on the mechanism of desensitization by dyes have been
mainly done by use of chemically unsensitized emulsion in the past, and
revealed that (1) retardation of development, (2) electron trapping,
and (3) hole trapping by dyes were the main causes for the
desensitization by dyes. On the other hand, we have proposed a new
mechanism for the desensitization by a cyanine dye in sulfur-sensitized
cubic AgBr emulsion, according to which the desensitization is caused
by enhancement of dispersion of latent images by dyes. The effect of
sulfur-sensitization upon the processes...

...DESCRIPTORS: color sensitization
...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: photosensitive material...

... degree ;

18/3,K/10 (Item 9 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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00263029 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 86A0333736 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Noise-equivalent performance parameters of photographic systems.

SAUNDERS A E (1)

(1) Kodak Ltd., United Kingdom

Nippon Shashin Gakkaishi(Journal of the Society of Photographic Science and
Technology of Japan), 1986, VOL.49,NO.2, PAGE.95-102, FIG.11, REF.13

JOURNAL NUMBER: G0165AAU ISSN NO: 0369-5662 CODEN: NSGKA

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 77.01

LANGUAGE: English COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: It has become customary to express photographic performance in
terms of the **exposure** required for an ideal detector to give the same
contrast/granularity ratio as that of a real system, the so-called
noise-equivalent **exposure**, and the ratio of this **exposure** to that
of the real system, the Detective Quantum Efficiency (DQE). It will be
shown that starting with the same basic ideas and equations, an...

...of the area of each elementary contributor to density. An advantage of
this approach is that this noise-equivalent area does not depend
explicitly on **exposure**. Results obtained for model **silver - halide**
systems will be presented and discussed, and practical results for an
electrophotographic system will also be presented. (author abst.)

...DESCRIPTORS: **exposure** (photography...

... **color** film

...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: **degree ; photosensitive material**

?

30/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus
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05187016 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 02A0497815 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
**A Technology to Reduce the Gamma Ray Induced Degradation of the
Photographic Performance of Silver Halide Color Films.**
TAKADA H (1); KONDO T (1); ISHIKAWA S (1)
(1) Konica Corp., Tokyo, Jpn
Nippon Shashin Gakkai Nenji Taikai Koen Yoshi, 2002, VOL.2002, PAGE.9-10,
FIG.2, REF.3
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UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 771.5
LANGUAGE: English COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Proceeding
ARTICLE TYPE: Short Communication
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

**A Technology to Reduce the Gamma Ray Induced Degradation of the
Photographic Performance of Silver Halide Color Films.**
TAKADA H (1); KONDO T (1); ISHIKAWA S (1)
DESCRIPTORS: color film...

... silver bromide ; silver iodide ; ...
... coloring matter
...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: photosensitive material...

...radiation exposure (irradiation
?

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2004/Feb W05

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20040304,UT=20040226

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Set	Items	Description
S1	313817	(COLOR? OR COLOUR?)
S2	436660	EXPOS? OR UNCOVER? OR UNMASK? OR REVEAL?
S3	31054	PHOTOSENSITIV? OR PHOTO(5N)SENSITIV?
S4	15284	SILVER()HALIDE? ? OR SILVER() (CHLORIDE? ? OR BROMIDE? ? OR IODIDE? ?) OR AGCL OR AGBR OR AGI .
S5	5939	S4(5N)EMULSION? ?
S6	40258	(BLUE AND GREEN AND RED)
S7	225485	BLUE OR GREEN OR RED
S8	2027	SILVER() (IMAGE? OR PICTURE? ? OR GRAPHIC? ? OR PHOTOGRAPH?)
S9	1138932	TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP? ? OR HEAT? OR DEGREE? ?
S10	436374	S9(5N) (50 OR 55 OR 60 OR 65 OR 70 OR 75 OR 80 OR 85 OR 90)
S11	418	S1(S)S2(S)S3(S)S4
S12	100	S11(S)S6
S13	51	S12(S)S5
S14	13	S13(S)S9
S15	13	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S16	13	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S17	5	S13(S)S10
S18	8	S16 NOT S17
S19	0	S13 AND IC=H04N-001/21
S20	6	S13 AND IC=H04N
S21	4	S20 NOT (S17 OR S18)

17/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01288487

Method of reading an image, method of forming a color image, device for forming a color image, silver halide color photosensitive material, and a device for processing a photosensitive material

Verfahren zum Lesen eines Bildes, Verfahren zur Erzeugung eines Farbbildes, Vorrichtung zur Erzeugung eines Farbbildes, lichtempfindliches, farbphotographisches Silberhalogenidmaterial und Vorrichtung zur Verarbeitung eines lichtempfindlichen Materials

Methode pour la lecture d'images, methode de formation d'une image couleur, dispositif de formation d'une image couleur, materiau photographique a l'halogenure d'argent sensible a la lumiere et dispositif de traitement d'un materiau photosensible

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202400), 210 Nakanuma Minami-Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa 250-01, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1107058 A2 010613 (Basic)
EP 1107058 A3 030625

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000125342 001130;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 99340647 991130; JP 99341067 991130; JP 99341068 991130; JP 99341069 991130; JP 99341070 991130; JP 99341071 991130; JP 99341072 991130; JP 99367431 991224; JP 200089320 000328

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/407; G03C-007/30; H04N-001/00; H04N-001/48; G03D-003/00

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 64

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200124	2928
SPEC A	(English)	200124	87369

Total word count - document A 90297
Total word count - document B 0
Total word count - documents A + B 90297

...ABSTRACT A2

The present invention relates to a method of reading an image, which comprises exposing a **color** photosensitive material having at least three photosensitive layers containing **blue -**, **green -** and **red -**photosensitive **silver halide emulsions**, respectively, on a transparent support, processing the **exposed color photosensitive** material at a processing **temperature** of 50 (degree)C or more to form a silver image, and substantially reading the silver image.

17/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00833584

Image recording apparatus

Bildaufzeichnungsgerat

Appareil d'enregistrement d'images

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 772341 A2 970507 (Basic)
EP 772341 A3 990512

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96117431 961030;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 95285874 951102; JP 95295518 951114; JP
95295519 951114

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04N-001/40; H04N-001/191; H04N-001/401;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 108

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	893
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	21761
Total word count - document A			22654
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			22654

...SPECIFICATION array, is used without the division exposure control. A sheet of printing paper P, which is a color silver halide photosensitive material composed of a **silver halide** emulsion layer having a **silver chloride** including ratio of more than 90 mol %, is conveyed at a speed of 30 mm/sec by the supporting drum 2. After a natural image, including letters, has been printed on the printing paper P at the **exposure** time interval for a line-like dotted image, in which the pixel density in the conveyance direction is made almost equal to that in the...

...image is equal to the conveyance direction of the printing paper P, and a horizontal direction in which the same image is previously rotated by 90 (degree), a vertical recording image and a horizontal recording image are obtained by development processing.

Comparative Example 2-1

The vertical image and the horizontal image...

17/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00269361

Rapidly processable silver halide color photosensitive material.

Farbphotoempfindliches Silberhalogenidmaterial fur schnelle Behandlung.

Materiau photosensible couleur a l'halogenure d'argent pour traitement rapide.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Okumura, Mitsuhiro, Konishiroku Photo Ind. Co. Ltd. 1 Sakura-machi, Hachioji-shi Tokyo, (JP)

Kojima, Takaaki, Konishiroku Photo Ind. Co. Ltd. 1 Sakura-machi, Hachioji-shi Tokyo, (JP)

Tanaka, Shigeo, Konishiroku Photo Ind. Co. Ltd. 1 Sakura-machi, Hachioji-shi Tokyo, (JP)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 255983 A2 880217 (Basic)
EP 255983 A3 890329
EP 255983 B1 930317

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87306813 870731;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 86180643 860731; JP 86189925 860813; JP 86300107 861218

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-001/06; G03C-007/26; G03C-001/16;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 170

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	507
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	393
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	529
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	11246
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			12675
Total word count - documents A + B			12675

...SPECIFICATION halide emulsion.

Yellow coupler Y-44 shown above, and 0.15 mol of anti-stain agent HQ-1 per 1 mol of the yellow coupler, both of which were dispersed in dibutylphthalate (hereinafter referred to as DBP) were mixed into the blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion so that 0.3 mol of the coupler was ...and the characteristics are significantly stabilized by sensitizing with gold at the same time.

Example 14

Silver chloride emulsion Em-22 and silver chloro-bromide emulsion Em - 23 both having a grain size of 0.4 (mu)m were prepared according to the preparation method described for Em-12 and Em-13 in...

...1 was added to the other. Five minutes later, stabilizing agent ST-1 was added to both emulsions, thus terminating the chemical ripening step.

Thus, green -sensitive emulsion containing GS-1 and red -sensitive emulsion containing RS-1 were prepared.

Next, the following seven layers were applied and laminated in sequence onto polyethylene coated paper support. A silver...

17/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00257614

Color photographs and method for preparation of the same.

Farbaufnahmen und Verfahren zu deren Herstellung.

Photographies en couleurs et leur procede de preparation.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJII PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202400), 210 Nakanuma Minami Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa 250-01, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;NL)

INVENTOR:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 258662 A2 880309 (Basic)

EP 258662 A3 890208

EP 258662 B1 920527

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87111265 870804;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 86183919 860805; JP 87157031 870624

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/26; C07C-329/00; C07D-231/22;

C07D-213/68

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 156

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	1791
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	1512
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	1921
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	12882
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			18106
Total word count - documents A + B			18106

...SPECIFICATION was conducted as in Example 12 showed that the comparative samples experienced increased magenta staining whereas the samples incorporating the compounds used in the present invention were

substantially free from detectable stain .

Process (II):

(Table omitted) (Table omitted) (Table omitted)

Rinsing Solution

Ion-exchanged water (Ca, Mg <= 3 ppm each)

Process (III):

(Table omitted)

The processing solutions had the following compositions . (see image in original document) (see image in original document) (see image in original document)

Process (IV):

The samples exposed were subjected to running development with Fuji Color Roll Processor FMPP 1000 (partly modified) (by Fuji Photo Film Co.) under the conditions described below. (Table omitted)

The rinsing step was carried out by means of a three tank-countercurrent system, where a replenisher was replenished into the rinsing tank (3), the solution overflowed from the rinsing tank (3) was introduced into the bottom of the rinsing tank (2), the solution overflowed from the rinsing tank (2) was introduced into the bottom of the rinsing tank (1...

...1) was drained out therefrom. The amount of the processing solution as taken out from the previous bath into the next bath together with the photographic paper being processed in this system was 25 ml per m(sup 2) of the paper.

The processing solutions in the respective tanks and the replenishers had the following compositions: (see image in original document) (see image in original document)

Process (V):

(Table omitted)

The processing solutions and the...

...Example 12 were respectively replaced by silver halide emulsions (EM-7 to EM-12) characterized below, or that couplers ExC-1 to ExC-6 were used as cyan couplers. (Table omitted)

The performance of the samples was evaluated as in Example 12 and the compounds used in the present invention proved to be equally effective in preventing the occurrence of stains in magenta image irrespective of variations in emulsions or couplers in layers other than magenta-forming layers.

The effect of the present invention is apparent from the above description, which is summarized as follows: using the compounds capable of forming...

...by forming a chemical bond with an aromatic amine series color developing agent that remains in the photographic materials after being processed for color development, the deterioration of the image quality of the color photographs prepared and the generation of stains in the photographs, which would occur after being stored for a long period of time, can effectively be prevented. This effect can sufficiently be attained even when the photographic materials are processed with processing

17/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00863390 **Image available**

PACKAGED COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM CAPABLE OF ALTERNATIVELY DRY OR WET-CHEMICAL PROCESSING

PELLICULE PHOTOGRAPHIQUE DE COULEUR CONDITIONNEE CAPABLE DE SUBIR UN
TRAITEMENT CHIMIQUE, SOIT HUMIDE SOIT SEC

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200196950 A1 20011220 (WO 0196950)

Application: WO 2001US18220 20010606 (PCT/WO US0118220)

Priority Application: US 2000211058 20000613

Designated States: CN JP

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 34715

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... mark)se exposure can be developed merely by the external application of heat by thennal treatment of the film, by heating the film at a **temperature** greater than 80 ' C, without liquid saturation of the film, preferably in an essentially dry process without the addition of any aqueous solutions, but which sarne film is...

...needed" basis, even one roll. at a time, without necessitating the high-volume processing that SUMMARY OF TUE E%ZVENTION
The invention relates to a **color** photographic film element comprising a support bearing at least two (preferably three) light-sensitive silverhalide emulsion units each having in reactive association at least one dye-forming coupler, a blocked **color** developing agent, a **photosensitive silver halide** and an oxidation-reduction image forming combination comprising (a) at least one metallic salt or complex of an organic compciund, as an oxidizing agent, and (b) an organic reducing agent or developing agent. The application of heat converts the latent **color**-developing agent to reactive form. In one embodiment, the photothermographic element is a multilayer, multicolor element having **red , green and blue color** recording units each formed from. Eke light sensitive layers respectively having cyan dye-forming, magenta dye-fonning and yellow dye- forming couplers. In all cases, the latent **color** developing agent can be in the same layer as a light-sensitive emulsion or (inverted exclamation mark)t can be in a light insensitive layer...

...at least two (preferably three) light-sensitive layers which have their individual sensitivities in different wavelength regions, each of the layers comprising a light-sensitive **silver - halide emulsion** , a binder, a dye providing coupler, and a blocked developing agent. The package (inclusive of its package insert) includes indicia indicating that the consumer may direct...scanning the elements of the invention.

Fig. 2 shows a block diagram showing electronic signal processing of image bearing signals derived from scanning a developed color element

according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As mentioned above, the present invention is directed to a packaged silver - halide -containing color photographic element that is capable of being alternatively developed in either of two diverse ways, either a dry thermal process involving only internally supplied developing...

- ...wet-chemical processing" or, synonymously, "wet-chemical processing" is herein meant herein a commercially standardized process in which the image (inverted exclamation mark) se exposed color photographic element is completely immersed in a solution containing a developing agent, preferably phenylenediamine or its equivalent under agitation at a temperature of under to 60 °C, preferably 30 to 45 °C, in order to form a color image from a latent image, wherein said developer solution comprises an unblocked developing agent that is a phenylenediamine compound which compound (after oxidation) forms dyes by reacting with the dye-providing couplers inside the silver - halide emulsions .
By "dry thermal process" or "thermal process" is herein meant a process involving the use of heat to raise the temperature of the photothermographic element...
- ...dry process without the addition of any aqueous solutions. When dry developed, the imaged film may be electronically scanned without removing the silver and/or silver - halide . Thus, contrary to photothermographic processing involving low-volume liquid processing, the amount of water required is less than 0.1 times the amount required for...
- ...phenylenediamine, preferably the similar to the non-blocked developing agent used in the alternative wet-chemical process, whereby the unblocked developable agent can form a color negative image from a latent image in the film, which color negative image can be optionally scanned without desilvering (for example, without fixing or bleaching), to provide a digital electronic record corresponding to the color negative image. The digital electronic record can optionally be used (immediately or later) to provide a color positive image in a display element, for example, by thermal-diffusion printing, ink-jet printing, or the like. Typically, as described below, the volume...
- ...the low-volume thermal process is relatively less than the volume of aqueous solution utilized in the alternative wet chemical process. As indicated above, the color photographic element which can be subjected to either dry thermal or conventional wet-chemical processing to comprises a support bearing at least two (preferably three) light-sensitive silverhalide emulsion units each having in reactive association at least one dye-forming coupler, a blocked color developing agent, a photosensitive silver halide and an oxidation-reduction image forming combination comprising (a) at least one silver salt or complex of an organic compound as an oxidizing agent, also ...
- ...fogging of the film during thermal development, and -which may be referred to as a thermal fog inhibitor.
In one embodiment of the invention, the color photothermographic element comprises at least three imaging layers comprising a blocked

developer, a coupler, **silver halide**, and a mixture of at least two organic silver salts, wherein the first organic silver ligand exhibits a cLogP of 0.1 to 1.0...

...1 to 1.0 and a pK_a of 14 to 2.1. Both organic silver salts are present at levels above 200 g/mol of **silver halide** in the **emulsion** or imaging layer. In this embodiment, the first organic silver salt, which may be referred to as the silver donor, which is its primary function... solution of the organic ligand to be complexed with silver. The mixture process may take any convenient form, including those employed in the process of **silver halide** precipitation. A stabilizer may be used to avoid flocculation of the silver complex particles. The stabilizer may be any of those materials known to be useful in the photograph(inverted exclamation mark) art, such as, but not limited to, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol or polymeric or monomeric surfactants. The **photosensitive silver halide** grains and the organic silver salt are coated so that they are in catalytic proximity during development. They can be coated in contiguous layers, but...bound by theory, the organic silver salt that inhibits thermal fog is believed not to function as a conventional fog inhibitor, by absorption to the **silver halide** particles, but rather by modulating the concentration of silver ion or Ag⁺ that becomes available from the silver donor during thermal activation. Accordingly, the thermal...

...in diameter or larger. The silver salt of PMT can optionally be ball milled to form a dispersion and added to the gelatin and **silver - halide** containing **emulsion** at a pH of 5. One aspect of the invention is directed to a method of processing an image(inverted exclamation mark) **exposed color** photographic element such as described above (containing a blocked **color** developing agent, a silver donor), which method comprises contacting the image(inverted exclamation mark) **exposed color** photographic element with a developer solution containing a developing agent, under agitation at a **temperature** of less than 60 °C, preferably 30 to 45 °C, in order to form a **color** negative image from a latent image, wherein the oxidized form of the developing agent forms dyes by reacting with the dye-providing couplers of a...

...units of the multilayer pack are different in hue. The film element is then desilvered, for example bleached and fixed, to remove unwanted silver and **silver halide**, thereby forming a **color** negative film capable of use to make a positive-image print. The internally located blocked developing agent and other components used when photothermographically developing the...

...described above capable of being developed without any externally supplied developing agent, merely by heating to raise the temperature of the photographic element to a **temperature** above 80 °C, preferably above 100 °C, under essentially dry conditions, such that the blocked developing agent becomes unblocked to form a developing agent, whereby the developing agent can form a **color** negative image from a latent image, which **color** negative image optionally may be scanned, optionally without desilvering the developed photographic element, to provide a digital electronic record corresponding to a **color** image for later transfer to a display element. The packaged article of manufacture includes indicia for dual processing of the film. According to another aspect...

18/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00824497

Red sensitizing dye combinations for high chloride emulsions
Kombinationen rot sensibilisierender Farbstoffe für Emulsionen mit hohem
Chloridgehalt
Combinaisons des colorants sensibilisateurs au rouge pour emulsions a haute
teneur en chlorure

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 766132 A1 970402 (Basic)
EP 766132 B1 991215

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96202671 960924;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 4513 950929; US 629301 960408

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-001/29; G03C-001/26; G03C-001/28;

G03C-001/035; G03C-007/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 62

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9950	594
CLAIMS B	(German)	9950	584
CLAIMS B	(French)	9950	682
SPEC B	(English)	9950	4340
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			6200
Total word count - documents A + B			6200

...SPECIFICATION of many color print photosensitive materials and is related to the red sensitizers reduction potential. Correlations between dye reduction potentials and sensitizing efficiency on high silver chloride emulsions are discussed by W. Vanassche, J. Photo. Sci., 21, 180 (1973) and P. B. Gilman, Jr., Photo. Sci. & Eng. 18, 475 (1974). Another common problem with the red sensitive layer of color print paper which contains an emulsion that is primarily silver chloride, is an undesirable sensitivity to temperature. An increase in temperature of the paper during exposure results in an increase in red speed of the red sensitive layer making it difficult for the photofinisher to adjust his printing conditions. This results in a loss in operating efficiency.
An example of heat...

18/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00824494

Photographic material having a red sensitized silver halide emulsion layer with improved heat sensitivity

Photographisches Material mit einer rot sensibilisierten Silberhalogenidemulsionschicht verbesserter Wärmeempfindlichkeit

Materiau photographique a couche d'emulsion a l'halogenure d'argent sensibilisee a la lumiere rouge ayant une sensibilite a la chaleur amelioree

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, (201214), 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

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Ferguson, Pamela McCue, c/o Eastman Kodak Co., 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US)

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Haile, Helen Cynthia et al (60521), Kodak Limited Patent Department Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 4TY, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 766131 A1 970402 (Basic)
EP 766131 B1 991208

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96202665 960924;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 4514 950929; US 629419 960408

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-001/26; G03C-001/28; G03C-001/29;
G03C-001/34; G03C-001/08; G03C-001/09; G03C-007/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 71

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9949	711
CLAIMS B	(German)	9949	706
CLAIMS B	(French)	9949	805
SPEC B	(English)	9949	4378
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			6600
Total word count - documents A + B			6600

...SPECIFICATION of many color print photosensitive materials and is related to the red sensitizers reduction potential. Correlations between dye reduction potentials and sensitizing efficiency on high silver chloride emulsions are discussed by W. Vanassche, J. Photo. Sci., 21, 180 (1973) and P. B. Gilman, Jr., Photo. Sci. & Eng. 18, 475 (1974). Another common problem with the red sensitive layer of color print paper which contains an emulsion that is primarily silver chloride, is an undesirable sensitivity to temperature. An increase in temperature of the paper during exposure results in an increase in red speed of the red sensitive layer making it difficult for the photofinisher to adjust his printing conditions. This results in a loss in operating efficiency.

An example of heat...

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00824492

Photographic material having a red sensitized silver halide emulsion layer with improved heat sensitivity

Photographisches Material mit einer rot sensibilisierten Silberhalogenidemulsionsschicht verbesserter Wärmeempfindlichkeit

Materiau photographique a couche d'emulsion a l'halogenure d'argent sensibilisee a la lumiere rouge ayant une sensibilite a la chaleur amelioree

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, (201214), 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Garnsey, Richard Paul, c/o Eastman Kodak Co., Patent Department, 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US)

Ferguson, Pamela McCue, c/o Eastman Kodak Co., Patent Department, 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US)

Parton, Richard Lee, c/o Eastman Kodak Co., Patent Department, 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US)

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Haile, Helen Cynthia et al (60521), Kodak Limited Patent Department Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 4TY, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 766130 A1 970402 (Basic)
EP 766130 B1 991208

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96202662 960924;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 4509 950929; US 629121 960408

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-001/26; G03C-001/28; G03C-001/29;
G03C-001/08; G03C-001/09; G03C-001/34

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 63

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9949	610
CLAIMS B	(German)	9949	600
CLAIMS B	(French)	9949	682
SPEC B	(English)	9949	3971

Total word count - document A 0

Total word count - document B 5863

Total word count - documents A + B 5863

...SPECIFICATION of many color print photosensitive materials and is related to the red sensitizers reduction potential. Correlations between dye reduction potentials and sensitizing efficiency on high silver chloride emulsions are discussed by W. Vanassche, J. Photo. Sci., 21, 180 (1973) and P. B. Gilman, Jr., Photo. Sci. & Eng. 18, 475 (1974). Another common problem with the red sensitive layer of color print paper which contains an emulsion that is primarily silver chloride, is an undesirable sensitivity to temperature. An increase in temperature of the paper during exposure results in an increase in red speed of the red sensitive layer making it difficult for the photofinisher to adjust his printing conditions. This results in a loss in operating efficiency.

An example of heat...

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

(c) 2004 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00598177

Red sensitizers for high silver chloride emulsions

Rotsensibilisatoren für silberchloridreiche Emulsionen

Sensibilisateur pour le rouge pour des emulsions à haute teneur en chlorure d'argent

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, (201214), 343 State Street, Rochester, New York
14650-2201, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Parton, Richard Lee, c/o Eastman Kodak Company, Patent Department, 343
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Stegman, David Alan, c/o Eastman Kodak Company, Patent Department, 343
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State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 605917 A2 940713 (Basic)

EP 605917 A3 941214

EP 605917 B1 960626

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93203510 931214;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 991695 921216

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-001/26; G03C-001/28;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 81

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	532
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	525
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	520
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	640
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	2891
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	2919
Total word count - document A			3424
Total word count - document B			4604
Total word count - documents A + B			8028

...SPECIFICATION of many color print photosensitive materials and is related to the red sensitizers reduction potential. Correlations between dye reduction potentials and sensitizing efficiency on high **silver chloride emulsions** are discussed by W. Vanassche, J. Photo. Sci., 21, 180 (1973) and P. B. Gilman, Jr., Photo. Sci. & Eng. 18, 475 (1974). Another common problem with the **red** sensitive layer of **color print** paper which contains an **emulsion** that is primarily **silver chloride**, is an undesirable sensitivity to **temperature**. An increase in **temperature** of the paper during **exposure** results in an increase in **red** speed of the **red** sensitive layer making it difficult for the photofinisher to adjust his printing conditions. This results in a loss in operating efficiency.

Among the red sensitizing...

...SPECIFICATION of many color print photosensitive materials and is related to the red sensitizers reduction potential. Correlations between dye reduction potentials and sensitizing efficiency on high

silver chloride emulsions are discussed by W. Vanassche, J. Photo. Sci., 21, 180 (1973) and P. B. Gilman, Jr., Photo. Sci. & Eng. 18, 475 (1974). Another common problem with the red sensitive layer of color print paper which contains an emulsion that is primarily silver chloride, is an undesirable sensitivity to temperature. An increase in temperature of the paper during exposure results in an increase in red speed of the red sensitive layer making it difficult for the photofinisher to adjust his printing conditions. This results in a loss in operating efficiency.

Among the red sensitizing...

18/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00598064

Photographic silver halide material and process
Photographisches Silberhalogenidmaterial und Verfahren
Produit photographique a l'halogenure d'argent et procede
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, (201214), 343 State Street, Rochester, New York
14650-2201, (US), (applicant designated states: GB)

INVENTOR:

Krishnamurthy, Sundaram, c/o EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, 343 State Street,
Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Nunney, Ronald Frederick Adolphe et al (34411), Kodak Limited Patent
Department Headstone Drive, Harrow Middlesex HA1 4TY, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 601643 A2 940615 (Basic)
EP 601643 A3 950412

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93203374 931202;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 986841 921207

DESIGNATED STATES: GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/305

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 97

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	693
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	4434
Total word count - document A			5127
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5127

...SPECIFICATION contained the following addenda (weight percent of coupler): A-1 (48%), A-2 (29%), A-3 (32%), A-4 (16%), and ethyl acetate (300%). The photosensitive layer was overcoated with a UV-absorbing layer containing 1.31 g/m(sup 2) gelatin and a mixture of Tinuvin 328 at 732 g...

...hardener at 2 wt% based on total gelatin. The format is shown below:
(Table omitted) (see image in original document)

Samples of each element were exposed through a graduated-density test object, processed at 35(degree) C for 45 sec each in the color developer and in the bleach-fix bath, then washed and dried. The compositions of the processing baths were as follows: (Table omitted)
(Table omitted)

The densitometric contrast (gamma) to green light of each resulting dye image was determined, and replicate processed strips were subjected to

the following accelerated keeping tests:

I) 12-week fading under...

18/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00258164

Color print and a method for producing the same.

Farbkopie und Verfahren zu deren Herstellung.

Epreuve couleur et methode pour sa production.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD., (202406), No. 210, Nakanuma

Minami-Ashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (JP), (applicant designated states:
DE;FR;GB;NL)

INVENTOR:

Hasebe, Kazunori /Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,

Minami-Ashigara-shi Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

Takahashi, Koji /Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., No. 210 Nakanuma,

Minami-Ashigara-shi Kanagawa-ken, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Patentanwalte Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Partner (100721),

Maximilianstrasse 58, W-8000 Munchen 22, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 256537 A2 880224 (Basic)

EP 256537 A3 890705

EP 256537 B1 921230

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87111823 870814;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 86191417 860815

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/32; G03C-007/26;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 120

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	3582
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	2539
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	3126
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	11510
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			20757
Total word count - documents A + B			20757

...SPECIFICATION then subjecting the exposed silver halid material to colour development, the silver halide photosensitive material containing a reflecting support having provided thereon a red sensitive **silver halide emulsion** layer containing at least one of the couplers represented by the following general formulae (I) and/or (II), a **green sensitive silver halide emulsion** layer containing at least one of the couplers represented by the following general formula (III), and a **blue sensitive silver halide emulsion** layer containing at least one of the couplers represented by the following general formula (IV); each of these couplers existing in droplets of a high boiling organic solvent and/or water insoluble high molecular weight compound each having a dielectric constant of 2 to 20 at 25(**degree**)C and a refractive index of 1.3 to 1.7 at 25(**degree**)C, said couplers being dispersed in the respective emulsion layers, and the spectral absorption peak wavelengths of the respective colored dyes as formed by the...

...10 (I)

(lambda)c = Spectral absorption peak wave length (nm) of
the colored cyan dye
(lambda)m = Spectral absorption peak wave length (nm) of the
colored magenta dye
(lambda)y = Spectral absorption peak wave length (nm) of the
colored yellow dye (see image in original document)
wherein R(sub 1), R(sub 2) and R(sub 4) each independently represent a
substituted or unsubstituted...

...CLAIMS from a magenta coupler represented by the general formula (III)
is contained.

39. A process for producing a color print which comprises steps of
imagewise **exposing** to light a **silver halide photosensitive**
material and then subjecting the **exposed silver halide** material
to color development, the **silver halide photosensitive**
material containing a reflecting support having provided thereon a
red sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing at least
one of the couplers represented by the following general formula (I)
and/or the couplers represented by the following general formula
(II), a **green sensitive silver halide emulsion** layer
containing at least one of the couplers represented by the following
general formthalate, a phosphoric ester, a citric ester, a
benzoic ester, an alkylamide, an aliphatic ester or phenol.
31. The color print of claim 1, wherein the water insoluble high
molecular compound is polymethyl methacrylate, polyethyl
methacrylate, polybutyl methacrylate, polycyclohexyl methacrylate or
poly-t-butylacrylamide.
32. The color print of claim 31, wherein the molecular **weight** of the
water insoluble high molecular compound is 150,000 or less.
33. The color print of claim 1, wherein an ultraviolet absorber is
contained in the hydrophilic colloidal layer containing a coupler
represented by the general formula (I...

...formula (XVII): (see image in original document) wherein R(sub 2)(sub
8), R(sub 2)(sub 9), R(sub 3)(sub 0), R(sub 3)(sub 1) and R(sub
3)(sub 2), which may be the **same** or different, each represent a
hydrogen atom, or an aromatic group which **may** be substituted with a
substituent permitted for R(sub 1), and R(sub 3)(sub 1) and R(sub
3)(sub 2) may combine to...

18/3,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00816689 **Image available**

PACKAGED COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM COMPRISING A BLOCKED PHENYLENEDIAMINE
DEVELOPING AGENT AND A METHOD FOR PROCESSING THE FILM
FILM PHOTOGRAPHIQUE COULEUR CONDITIONNE COMPORTANT UN AGENT DE
DEVELOPPEMENT DE PHENYLENEDIAMINE INHIBE ET PROCEDE DE TRAITEMENT DE
FILM

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

IRVING Mark E, 1062 Penfield road, Rochester, NY 14625, US,
SZAJEWSKI Richard P, 68 Council Rock Avenue, Rochester, NY 14610, US,
IRVING Lyn Marie, 1062 Penfield Road, Rochester, NY 14525, US,

Legal Representative:

KONKOL Chris P (agent), 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650-2201, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200150195 A1 20010712 (WO 0150195)

Application: WO 2000US34791 20001220 (PCT/WO US0034791)

Priority Application: US 99475510 19991230

Designated States: AU BR CA CN IL IN JP KR MX NZ RU SG ZA

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 24693

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... the blocked

developing agent can be activated during processing of the imaging element by the presence of acid or base in the processing solution, by **heating** the imaging element during processing of the imaging element, and/or by placing the imaging element in contact with with a separate element, such as...

...a single segmented layer.

A typical multicolor photographic element comprises a support bearing a dye image-forming unit comprised of at least one red-sensitive **silver halide emulsion** layer having associated therewith at least one dye-forming io coupler, a dye image-forming unit comprising at least one **green -sensitive silver halide emulsion** layer having associated therewith at least one dye-forming coupler, and a dye image-forming unit comprising at least one **blue -sensitive silver halide emulsion** layer having associated therewith at least one dye-forming coupler. The element can contain additional layers, such as filter layers, interlayers, overcoat layers, subbing layers...

...4,302,523. The element typically will have a total thickness (excluding the support) of from 5 to 30 microns. While the order of the **color** sensitive layers can be varied, they will normally be **red -sensitive, green -sensitive and blue -sensitive**, in that order on a transparent support, (that is, **blue** sensitive fffirthest from the support) and the reverse order on a reflective support being typical. It is also contemplated that, in alternative embodiments, the photographic element of this invention may be used with non-conventional sensitization schemes. For example, instead of using imaging layers sensitized to the **red , green , and blue** regions of the spectrum, the light-sensitive material may have one white-sensitive layer to record scene luminance, and two **color -sensitive** layers to record scene chrominance. Following development, the resulting image can be scanned and digitally reprocessed to reconstruct the fall colors of the original scene as described in US 5,962,205. The imaging element may also comprise a pan-sensitized emulsion with accompanying **color -separation exposure** . In this embodiment, the developers of the invention would give rise to a **colored** or neutral image which, in conjunction with the separation **exposure** , WO 01/50195 PCT/US00/34791

59

density contributions can be completely corrected providing analytical densities, where the response of a given **color** record is independent of the spectral contributions of the other image dyes. Analytical density determination has been summarized in the SPSE Handbook of Photographic Science and Engineering, W.

Thomas, editor, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1973, Section 15.3, **Color**

Densitometry, pp. 840

Image noise can be reduced, where the images are obtained by scanning **exposed** and processed **color** negative film elements to obtain a

manipulatable electronic record of the image pattern, followed by reconversion of I 0 the adjusted electronic record to a viewable form. Image sharpness and **colorfulness** can be increased by designing layer gamma ratios to be within a narrow range while avoiding or minimizing other performance deficiencies, where the **color** record is placed in an electronic form prior to recreating a **color** image to be viewed. Whereas it is impossible to separate image noise from the remainder of the image information, either in printing or by manipulating an electronic image record, it is possible by adjusting an electronic image record that exhibits low noise, as is provided by **color** negative film elements with low gamma ...characteristics in a manner that is impossible to achieve by known printing techniques. Thus, images can be recreated from electronic image records derived from such **color** negative elements that are superior to those similarly derived from conventional **color** negative elements constructed to serve optical printing applications. The excellent imaging characteristics of the described element are obtained when the gamma ratio for each of the **red**, **green** and **blue** **color** recording units is less than 1 In a more preferred embodiment, the **red**, **green**, and **blue** light sensitive **color** forming units each exhibit gamma ratios of less than 1. 1 5. In an even more preferred embodiment, the **red** and **blue** light sensitive **color** forming units each exhibit gamma ratios of less than 1 In a most preferred embodiment, the **red**, **green**, and **blue** light sensitive **color** forming units each exhibit gamma ratios of less than

1 1 0. In all cases, it is preferred that the individual color unit(s) exhibit...

18/3,K/8 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00267087

IMAGE-RECORDING MATERIALS

MATERIAUX POUR L'ENREGISTREMENT D'IMAGES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

POLAROID CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

CHINOPOROS Efthimios,

PAUZE Robert H,

WALLER David P,

WHRITENOUR David C,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9415256 A1 19940707

Application: WO 93US7047 19930727 (PCT/WO US9307047)

Priority Application: US 92995026 19921222; US 9358494 19930506

Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 17049

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... 20-25, 1990, pp 266-268, SPSE, Springfield, VA, DeJe
Harrison, Thermal Dye Transfer Hard Copy Chemistry and
Technology, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY,
The **heat** -developable diffusion transfer image
recording materials of the present invention include
those wherein the photosensitive **silver halide emulsion**
layer(s) or the thermosensitive imaging layer(s) and the
image-receiving layer are initially contained in
separate elements which are brought into superposition
subsequent to or prior to **exposure** , After development
the two layers may be retained together in a single
element, i.e., an integral negative-positive film unit
or they can be...

?

21/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01428561

Apparatus and method for recording or reconstructing colour image
information by means of a black & white film
Vorrichtung und Verfahren zum Aufzeichnen bzw. Wiedergeben von farbigen
Bildinformation mittels eines Schwarz-Weiss Films
Dispositif et procede pour enregistrer ou reconstruire une information
composee d'une image en couleur au moyen d'un film noir et blanc

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Fuji Photo Film B.V., (2597260), Oudenstaart 1, 5047 TK Tilburg, (NL),
(Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Toda, Yuzo, S.V.Grobbendoncklaan 1A, 5051 KZ Goirle, (NL)
Palmius, Kjell, Jacob van Ruysdaellaan 5, 5056 CD Berkel-Enschot, (NL)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Prins, Adrianus Willem et al (20903), Vereenigde, Nieuwe Parklaan 97,
2587 BN Den Haag, (NL)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1205792 A1 020515 (Basic)
EP 1205792 B1 030827

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000203935 001108;

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03B-033/16; G03B-033/14; G03F-003/10;
G03F-005/08; H04N-009/12

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 199

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200220	1305
CLAIMS B	(English)	200335	1329
CLAIMS B	(German)	200335	1227
CLAIMS B	(French)	200335	1569
SPEC A	(English)	200220	4275
SPEC B	(English)	200335	4277
Total word count - document A			5581
Total word count - document B			8402
Total word count - documents A + B			13983

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04N-009/12

...SPECIFICATION the black & white photographic film does not require any
coupler nor any scavenging agent but has an additional advantage in that
it only contains one silver halide emulsion layer, the
manufacturing and processing of this film is relatively simple and
inexpensive in comparison to the manufacturing of the conventional
colour film. In conventional black & white photography, a photographic
film, containing a silver halide emulsion coated on a transparent
film support, is exposed to an image, for example, a pattern of
coloured light. This produces a latent image (pattern) within the
emulsion layer. The film is then photographically processed to transform
the latent image into a silver image which is a negative image of the
object photographed. The resulting processed photographic film element,
the negative image, is then placed between a uniformly exposing light

source and a black & white **photosensitive** paper. A black & white photographic print is then obtained. The original pattern of **coloured** light is, in this case, reduced to a pattern of grey intensities.

It has been a challenge to develop a technique for recording on a...

...SPECIFICATION coloured light.

The background of this technique is related to the differences in costs between use of colour photography and black & white photography.

In conventional **colour** photography, the photographic film contains several types of silverhalide emulsion layers wherein each layer is sensitive to **exposure** of either **blue**, **green** or **red** light. Accordingly, several types of expensive components like scavenging agents, couplers and sensitising and dyes are needed during manufacturing of such a film. The manufacturing and developing of such a **colour** photographic film involves thus a complicated method. In relation to this, not only the film itself is expensive, but also the processing turns out to...

...the black & white photographic film does not require any coupler nor any scavenging agent but has an additional advantage in that it only contains one **silver halide emulsion** layer, the manufacturing and processing of this film is relatively simple and inexpensive in comparison to the manufacturing of the conventional **colour** film. In conventional black & white photography, a photographic film, containing a **silver halide emulsion** coated on a transparent film support, is **exposed** to an image, for example, a pattern of **coloured** light. This produces a latent image (pattern) within the emulsion layer. The film is then photographically processed to transform the latent image into a silver image which is a negative image of the object photographed. The resulting processed photographic film element, the negative image, is then placed between a uniformly **exposing** light source and a black & white **photosensitive** paper. A black & white photographic print is then obtained. The original pattern of **coloured** light is, in this case, reduced to a pattern of grey intensities.

It has been a challenge to develop a technique for recording on a...

21/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01283861

Improving the color reproduction of images from color films
Verbesserung der Farbwiedergabe von farbphotographischen Bildern
Reproduction ameliorée des couleurs d'images de films photographiques en couleur

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, (201212), 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650, (US); (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Gilman, Paul B., c/o Eastman Kodak Company, Patent Legal Staff, 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US)

Setchell, John S., c/o Eastman Kodak Company, Patent Legal Staff, 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650-2201, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Weber, Etienne Nicolas et al (91684), Kodak Industrie, Departement Brevets, CRT, Zone Industrielle, 71102 Chalon sur Saone Cedex, (FR)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1103852 A1 010530 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000204055 001117;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 451301 991129

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G03C-007/30; H04N-001/60 ; G03B-027/73
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 68
NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200122	429
SPEC A	(English)	200122	3831
Total word count - document A			4260
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			4260

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04N-001/60

...SPECIFICATION containing latent image sites to silver), stopping development, and fixing (dissolving undeveloped silver halide grains).

In conventional color photography the photographic element contains three superimposed silver halide (color photosensitive) emulsion layers or layer units 34, 36, and 38. Layer 34 forms a latent image corresponding to blue light (that is, blue) exposure , layer 36 forms a latent image corresponding to green exposure and layer 38 forms a latent image corresponding to red exposure . During photographic processing, developing agent oxidized upon reduction of latent image containing grains reacts to produce a dye image with developed silver being an unused...

...bleaching and fixing during photographic processing. The image dyes are complementary subtractive primaries-that is, yellow, magenta and cyan dye images are formed in the blue , green and red image recording units, respectively. This produces negative dye images (that is, blue , green and red subject features appear yellow, magenta and cyan, respectively).

In one common variation of conventional color photography reversal processing is undertaken to produce a positive dye...

21/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01132277

Image recording apparatus

Bildaufzeichnungsvorrichtung

Appareil d'enregistrement d'image

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 989737 A2 000329 (Basic)
EP 989737 A3 030924

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99307275 990914;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 98283567 980921; JP 99154933 990602

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04N-001/50

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 156

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 5

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200013	1242
SPEC A	(English)	200013	40170
Total word count - document A			41412
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			41412

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04N-001/50

...SPECIFICATION material, as described herein, are values measured by the
methods described below.

(Measurement Method of $(\lambda)_{0.2}$) and $(\lambda)_{\max}$))

When a positive-working **emulsion** is employed in a **silver halide**
photosensitive photographic material, a silver halide **photosensitive**
color photographic material is uniformly **exposed** with a minimum amount
of **red** light to obtain a minimum density of a cyan image, and is also
uniformly **exposed** employing a minimum amount of **blue** light to obtain
a minimum density of a yellow image. Thereafter, it is **exposed**
employing a white light through an ND filter and then developed. At that
time, a magenta image is prepared while adjusting the density of the...

...integration sphere, while carrying out zero adjustment employing a
magnesium oxide standard white plate, the maximum value of absorbance
reaches 1.0. Furthermore, with said **photosensitive** material in which a
negative-working emulsion is employed, when a magenta image is formed by
exposing said **photosensitive** material to **green** light through the ND
filter, and developing the **exposed** material, the density of the ND
filter is adjusted so that the maximum absorbance is obtained, which is
the same as the above-mentioned positive...

21/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00598521

Method and apparatus for scanning of image in integral film structure.

Verfahren und Gerat zum Abtasten von Bildern in einer Filmeinheitsstruktur.

Procede et appareil de balayage d'image dans une structure de film

integrale.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Massachusetts 02139, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;IT)

INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 583044 A2 940216 (Basic)
EP 583044 A3 940525

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93300993 930211;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 913363 920715

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04N-001/46 ; G03C-008/48

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 131

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF2	1766
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF2	6645
Total word count - document A			8411
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			8411

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04N-001/46 ...

...SPECIFICATION image receiving layer 106, and a clear coat layer 108. The
photosensitive element 102 is comprised of an anti-abrasion layer 110, a
blue sensitive silver halide emulsion layer 112, a first spacer
layer 114 containing colorless developing agent, a yellow dye releasing
thiazolidine layer 116, a yellow filter dye layer 118, a second spacer
layer 120 containing silver ion scavenger, a green sensitive silver
halide emulsion layer 124, a third spacer layer 126, a magenta dye
developer 128, a fourth spacer layer 130, a red sensitive silver
halide emulsion layer 132, a fifth spacer layer 134, a cyan dye
developer layer 136, a timing layer 138, a polymeric acid layer 140, and
a filter...

?

PLEASE ENTER A COMMAND OR BE LOGGED OFF IN 5 MINUTES

?

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2004/Mar 05
(c) 2004 Resp. DB Svcs.

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Mar 06
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Mar 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2004/Mar 08
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.

File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2004/Mar 08
(c) 2004 The Gale group

File 75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2004/Feb W5
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 80:TGG Aerospace/Def.Mkts(R) 1986-2004/Mar 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2004/Mar 05
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Feb
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.

File 112:UBM Industry News 1998-2004/Jan 27
(c) 2004 United Business Media

File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2004/Jan
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co

File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/Mar 05
(c)2004 The Gale Group

File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Mar 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 264:DIALOG Defense Newsletters 1989-2004/Mar 05
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.

File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/Feb W5
(c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.

File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2004/Feb W5
(c) 2004 ProQuest

File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2004/Feb
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co

File 570:Gale Group MARS(R) 1984-2004/Mar 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 608:KR/T Bus.News. 1992-2004/Mar 08
(c)2004 Knight Ridder/Tribune Bus News

File 620:EIU:Viewswire 2004/Mar 06
(c) 2004 Economist Intelligence Unit

File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2004/Mar 07
(c) 2004 PR Newswire Association Inc

File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Mar 05
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 623:Business Week 1985-2004/Mar 05
(c) 2004 The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc

File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/Mar 05
(c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc

File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2004/Mar 06
(c) 2004 San Jose Mercury News

File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2004/Mar 06
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Mar 08
(c) 2004 The Gale Group

File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/Feb W4
(c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC

File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/Feb W4
(c) 2004 IDG Communications

File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28

(c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

Set	Items	Description
S1	20599	SILVER() HALIDE? ? OR SILVER() (CHLORIDE? ? OR BROMIDE? ? OR IODIDE? ?) OR AGCL OR AGBR OR AGI
S2	59	S1(S) (PHOTOSENSITIV? OR PHOTO(5N) SENSITIV?)
S3	892	S1(S) (COLOR? OR COLOUR?)
S4	179	S1(5N) EMULSION? ?
S5	89	S1(S) (BLUE AND GREEN AND RED)
S6	5407175	TEMPERATURE? ? OR TEMP? ? OR HEAT? OR DEGREE? ?
S7	0	S9(5N) (50 OR 55 OR 60 OR 65 OR 70 OR 75 OR 80 OR 85 OR 90)
S8	1	S2(S) S3(S) S5
S9	5	S2(S) S5
S10	4	S9 NOT S8
S11	3	RD S10 (unique items)
S12	3	S11 NOT PY>1999
S13	17	S4(S) S6
S14	0	S4(S) S7
S15	0	S13(S) S5
S16	91	AU=(ISHIKAWA, S? OR ISHIKAWA S?)
S17	331	AU=(MATSUMOTO, K? OR MATSUMOTO K?)
S18	261	AU=(KOBAYASHI, H? OR KOBAYASHI H?)
S19	0	AU=(YABUKI, Y? OR YABUKI Y?)
S20	46	AU=(NOMURA, H? OR NOMURA H?)
S21	0	AU=(HYODO, T? OR HYODO T?)
S22	234	AU=(ISHIKAWA, T? OR ISHIKAWA T?)
S23	192	AU=(ISHII, Y? OR ISHII Y?)
S24	397	CO=FUJI
S25	1549	S16:S24
S26	0	S25(S) S2
S27	0	S25 AND S2

8/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R) File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2004 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02649121 Supplier Number: 45365688 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Digital photography - a critical survey of current issues and products
Desktop Publishing Commentary, v10, n9, pN/A
March, 1995
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 3045

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...output. Just as desktop scanners are replacing PMT cameras, now developments in digital camera technology seem likely within the next decade to threaten the traditional **silver halide** process currently used by photographers. Photography being the recording of a real image has a multitude of applications, and as a result many different types...

...cameras. A digital image is essentially a matrix of pixels (one pixel being the smallest single element of the image), separated into three channels of **Red**, **Green** and **Blue**. Each pixel in each channel holds a value of brightness between 0 and 255 when the image is captured in 24 bit **colour**, and this value is represented as a shade of grey. A computer will read and handle the pixel values in all three channels simultaneously, unless a user specifies otherwise. CCDs (Charge Coupled Devices), which are small chips embedded with hundreds of thousands of minuscule **photo - sensitive** diodes a few microns across, are what replaces film in digital cameras. Each diode reads the brightness of its corresponding segment of the image that...

...striped or mosaic pattern, or placed in sequence in front of the CCD while the image is scanned in multiple passes. The filters are usually **red**, **green** and **blue**, although manufacturers and developers have been experimenting with other **colour** combinations. CCDs are used in most desktop scanners, and a user has to become accustomed to sitting around waiting for high resolution **colour** images to scan - one of the problems with digital photography. CCDs are not yet as fast as film, and are expensive and difficult to manufacture...

...x 1524 pixels. These are based on a Nikon N90 body, support interchangeable lenses, and are among the first really portable digital cameras. They capture **colour** beautifully, thanks to the CCD's improved **colour** filtering and surpass emulsion on dynamic range. The DCS cameras sell for between 6000 and 9000. The maximum equivalent speed range in these types of...with the AP Picture Desk system, and is intended for use as a news camera, hence 'NC' in the product name. It captures in full **colour** at 1024 x 1280 pixels, which is an adequate resolution for a press camera. Another complication (but not necessarily a problem) with these cameras is ...

...of an image over a CCD surface for multiple scans obviously takes a great deal of time, but the image quality is superb high resolution **colour**, making the YK -F7300 ideal for photographing fine art. The cost of the camera body, computer hardware (lumiier card) and lens system comes to nearly...

...and versatile is Adobe's Photoshop. With this product images can be

easily accessed and manipulated with a remarkable degree of control over contrast and colour balance. It will even inform the user when a particular colour or colour range is out of gamut (that is, that will not print accurately in CMYK), which is vital knowledge if the image is going to press...

...highlights, midtones and shadows individually, which makes this simple but skilful darkroom technique much more controllable. The package also offers total control over tonal and colour ranges, which can easily be adjusted, usually by altering a curve graph where the input tone/ colour range is plotted in percentage terms against the output tone colour range. Harsh adjustment of these curves can create interesting colour effects such as solarization, and transposition of the curve will invert the colour map and convert a negative image to a positive or vice versa. Colour and tone contrast can also be controlled with these curves, but there is also a specific function for doing this. There is also a wide... many other image manipulation programs besides Photoshop. The masking functions in Photoshop are particularly powerful. They take the form of 'alpha' channels separate from the red, green and blue channels which control the transparency of the image. The masks or channels can be manipulated in the same way as the image itself, so intricate...

...256 shades of grey, as previously mentioned). However some programs allow editing to take place in other formats such as CMYK, which has a different colour range to RGB. With new printing technology an image can theoretically go straight to press without ever having to be printed in hard copy form...

...to computers, eliminating the need for film and plates. When a hard copy proof is required, there are several options available that provide high quality colour output. One of the cheapest forms of proofing is ink-jet. Tiny dots of ink are simply squirted onto the paper to simulate halftone, but...

...image is exposed onto it. Most film recorders use CRTs to expose the image, which is analogue transfer, although some are digital and use different coloured lasers to write the image to film. The result is a high resolution transparency which is practically no different from one produced using traditional methods...

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12/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 141)
DIALOG(R)File 141:Readers Guide
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03505493 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BRGA97005493 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Introduction to film & exposure.

Petersen's Photographic v. 25 (Oct. 1996) p. 65-77+
WORD COUNT: 11358

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... generally 40-60[percent] of those for a high-contrast (1000:1) target.

Films are sensitive to light; that's what makes photography possible. All **silver** - **halide** -based photographic emulsions are sensitive to **blue** light. Early black-and-white **photo** emulsions were **sensitive** to only **blue** light (as are some special-purpose films today, like Polaroid's high-contrast Type 51), resulting in photos in which **blue** objects appeared light, and **green**, yellow and **red** objects appeared too dark.

By adding sensitizing dyes, film manufacturers extended black-and-white film's sensitivity into the green portion of the spectrum, resulting...

12/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 141)
DIALOG(R)File 141:Readers Guide
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

03076253 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BRGA95076253 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Photographic's super course of photography.

Petersen's Photographic v. 24 (Oct. 1995) p. 67-82
WORD COUNT: 10952

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... generally 40-60[percent] of those for a high-contrast (1000:1) target.

Films are sensitive to light; that's what makes photography possible. All **silver** - **halide** -based photographic emulsions are sensitive to **blue** light. Early black-and-white **photo** emulsions were **sensitive** to only **blue** light (as are some special-purpose films today, like Polaroid's high-contrast Type 51), resulting in photos in which **blue** objects appeared light, and **green**, yellow and **red** ones appeared dark.

By adding sensitizing dyes, film manufacturers extended black-and-white film's sensitivity into the green portion of the spectrum, resulting in...

12/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext
(c) 2004 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

01950517 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

School of photography--Lesson 2: Film and exposure

Anonymous

Petersen's Photographic (GPPM), v23 n1, p61-80

May 1994

ISSN: 0199-4913

JOURNAL CODE: GPPM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 7481

LENGTH: Long (31+ col inches)

TEXT:

... are generally 40-60% of those for a high-contrast (1000:1) target.

* Films are sensitive to light; that's what makes photography possible. All **silver** - **halide** -based photographic emulsions are sensitive to **blue** light. Early black-and-white **photo** emulsions were **sensitive** to only **blue** light (as are some special-purpose films today, like Polaroid's high-contrast Type 51), resulting in photos in which **blue** objects appeared light, and **green**, yellow and **red** ones appeared dark.

By adding sensitizing dyes, film manufacturers extended black-and-white film's sensitivity into the green portion of the spectrum, resulting in...

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